

PACHAIYAPPA'S
COLLEGE
MADRAS

1842

CENTENARY
COMMEMORATION
BOOK

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TRIBUTE

On this memorable occasion of the first Centenary of Pachaiyappa's College, we place this wreath of flowers at the feet of Pachaiyappa. The flowers vary in beauty and fragrance ; but there is one thing in common. It is the fervour and zeal with which every devotee has offered his humble tribute to Pachaiyappa. In their excellence, the flowers of the second part will remain undoubtedly of greater value. Messages and reminiscences are of a class far apart from the contents of the first part of the book. The first part is just an honest attempt to hand down to posterity a picture—albeit an incomplete and imperfect one—of Pachaiyappa the great benefactor of mankind. Great men are the gift of God, while the wicked are the scourge of men. The appearance of these great men like the visits of angels are few and far between. In the history of South India, so late as a Century and a half after Pachaiyappa, appeared another benefactor of mankind, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad who, with the experience and knowledge which the world has offered through a period of 150 years, founded a University instead of a school and the claim to greatness of this University lies in her endeavour to promote the ideals of the people of South India.

In offering our tribute to the sacred memory of Pachaiyappa, we know with what humility we ought to approach the subject. Though we have been feeling very diffident, we have undertaken this task with courage because of the love and reverence which we bear to Pachaiyappa. The first part of this Book is devoted to an account of the life and times of Pachaiyappa, the growth of the Educational endowments and the growth of the College from the earliest times down to the present day. When the indulgent reader passes through the pages of this book, he or she will overlook the shortcomings of this work. We trust that when the hour comes for the celebration of the second Centenary of Pachaiyappa, this little venture of ours which we have entrusted to the Ocean of Eternity will tell its own tale though we, of the present generation like our ancestors, will be no more than a pageant of the past.

Editor.



PACHAIYAPPA

PART I

Life and times of Pachaiyappa
with an account of the foundation
and growth of the College from
the earliest times down to the
present day including an account
of several landmarks in her
history such as the building of
the great hall in the Esplanade,
the celebration of the Golden
and Diamond Jubilees and the
construction of the New Home
of the College at Chetput in the
20th Century.

Mens Agitat Molem :

MIND MOVES MATTER

“ The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heav’n of Hell, a Hell of Heaven ”

This was true of a world that belonged to the past but life today requires the creation of a heaven on earth, so that men may live without the need to steel their hearts against its bitternesses. But man’s bitterest experience reveals that, after many millenniums of civilisation on earth, he has not travelled far from the confines of the brute land. “ The war of aggression by Powers dominated by arrogant rulers whose purpose is to destroy free institutions ” has been the result of an imperfect development of mind, heart and soul. While mind brings the world of thought and intellect under man’s control, the heart and spirit unlock the treasures of sweetness and light. “ Magic case-ments on the foam of perilous seas in fairy lands ” open themselves to the vision of the poet and through him the ideal worlds of thought and imagination are open to the millions of his readers. But the illusions of the lower world divert man’s mind and plunge him into acts of cruelty and barbarity. Today, precocious intellects and depraved hearts have plunged the world into the depths of gloom and despair. In such an hour as this, the need for the ideal, “ Mind moves Matter ”, comes upon man with great force. The sod requires to be charged with spark. Man must be moved by ideals : heart, spirit and mind need a harmonious development.

The College has for her motto *Mens Agitat Molem* which means “ Mind moves Matter ”. It is the creed that actuates all those who are of the race of Pachaiyappa, for that ideal was the very breath of Pachaiyappa’s life. Hemmed in on all sides by a world whose flight into loftier regions is fitful and inconstant, whose ideal often touches the low water-mark of what is beastly in man and is unwilling to shake off what is low and mean, it will be a difficult task for any individual or institution to make up

lee-way. But there is nothing that could not be achieved by moral earnestness, sincerity, love, truth and a desire to build the world not on land, air or naval bases but on the basis of love for all under the sun—the love which is generally found in the hearts of men but uniformly found in the world of nature; the love that lives in the air that we breathe, in the water that we drink, in the earth that meekly and uncomplainingly bears man. Not frontiers but hearts must change and every *alumnus* who enters this Temple of Learning will imbibe the great truths for which our motto “Mind moves Matter” stands and with unremitting zeal spread this sacred gospel among others. But the student will learn this truth at the altar of Pachaiyappa who no longer is a name nor a personality but the embodiment of a great ideal—the ideal of love and the spirit of service. The high priests who are in the service of Pachaiyappa will foster those great ideals with the consciousness that they are their great custodians, having received their bequest from their illustrious benefactor of the 18th Century.

It is neither sport nor learning nor that mass of undigested material that the students learn by heart that would matter, but it is the essence of what is indirectly derived from the field and the class room, from the lecture hall and the laboratory that really matters. Civilisation looks as though it is reduced to the final stage of bankruptcy. Justice, freedom, goodness and righteousness are imperilled. The monstrous ferocity and inhuman thirst for blood have asserted themselves. The heart of man is cowed by fear roused by the malevolent forces of Destruction. This is an abnormal state into which the world is thrown but in which it cannot continue for long. This is a crucial test to which the goodness and nobleness of men are subjected but from which, there is no doubt, they will emerge with triumph.

The triumph can proceed only through reaction, when man's great ideals will assert themselves and their sweetness will spread over the earth, even as the fragrance of the flower spreads. The world is built on the principle of love. Love is the rhythm of life: it is creative, it is positive, it stands for all that is beautiful,

good, just, free and honest and is far different from hate which is the negation of all life, destructive and typical of the unordered chaos. The civilisations of the earth live in glory as long as they pursue the gospel of love; the moment they give up this for the gospel of hate, that moment they cease to exist. Many nations and people filled with hate have crumbled into dust.

The intellectual, moral, spiritual and physical qualities of man require awakening and development. Mind not merely stands for the intellect but also stands for the heart and the spirit of man. Every young man or woman that passes through this world of Pachaiyappa will be inspired by these ideals derived from this great maxim that has been true of us from the time of Pachaiyappa and will be true of us down the centuries that are yet to be born. That it was true of Pachaiyappa was brought out by the great artist of a far off country who painted his picture in the 19th Century. This picture of Pachaiyappa offering benediction to the race of students is expressive of the great man's meekness, humility, love, charity and benevolence. Some of India's great men have passed through our *Caravanserai*. Just a look into the past—the great panorama of distinguished *alumni* from the federal judge to the ministers of states or members of provincial and viceregal councils, to speak only of those who occupy exalted positions having once been connected with Pachaiyappa, passes before our vision. The intellectual greatness without the concurrent development of the heart could never have provided them with those places of honour and distinction which they fill today. Mind divorced from the heart produces poison gas and bombs which are the symbols of wickedness.

So, let us on this occasion learn the significance of "Mind moves Matter" and let us, the elders, fill our hearts with these eternal and unalterable truths and be in readiness to inspire the hearts of those who come to learn from us, with these great ideals and make them feel like Sir Galahad that their strength is as the strength of ten because their heart is pure—a purity derived from the love which is elemental, eternal and life-giving. We

must at the same time with great humility learn from the poet that we are far from being perfect and that, "On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round". This heaven of which the poet speaks exists nowhere but on earth. When man reaches the highest state of existence, there is perfection and where there is perfection, there is heaven. We have been progressing from era to era through these hundred years with our motto for our lode-star* and we hope that during this second century of our life we certainly will make that progress ever vertically and reach a state of perfection—perfection in character, mind and soul—and, in that condition, we hope to find the heaven on Earth.

V. Tiruvēkataswami

Pachaiyappa :

His Life, Times and Charities

Early Life

Pachaiyappa Mudaliar may be regarded as the pioneer of indigenous effort for the spread of English education in South India and is a noteworthy personage both for historical and other reasons. He was born in 1754—in the middle of the crisis of Anglo-French struggle for dominion in the Carnatic—at Periapalayam, situated about fifteen miles to the north-west of Madras, and was the posthumous son of one Viswanatha Mudaliar of Conjeevaram. He belonged to the Agamudaya Vellala caste and his family was not in very affluent circumstances. His mother was overcome by grief at her unfortunate widowhood. She had already two daughters to maintain and now sought the support of Reddi Rayar, an old Brahman friend of the family, who was then occupying the high office of *faujdar* of the Periapalayam district, under the Nawab of the Carnatic. The family stayed on at Periapalayam till Pachaiyappa grew to be five years old and was just put to school to learn the three R's and the Telugu (Gentoo) tongue. Just then Reddi Rayar, the patron of the family, suddenly died and left the poor widow and orphans adrift.

It was now that Puchi Ammal, the mother of Pachaiyappa, removed to Madras with her three children, rented a small house in Swami Pillai Street, in the neighbourhood of the present Esplanade, in Black Town, to the north-west of the Fort. A wealthy Yadhava Dubash of the time, Narayana Pillai of Neidavayal, who had become influential with the European community of the Presidency and specially attached to the family of Mr. Powney, and who was, in the manner of Dubashes, an important export and import merchant, took pity on the orphan children and on their forlorn condition, and made suitable provision for the support of the family, as well as for the safe

guardianship and improvement of the small property that they possessed. Narayana Pillai was a most influential member of the Hindu community of Madras at that time, equally in the enjoyment of the favour of the Company's officers, both civil and military, as he was powerful with the government of the Nawab of the Carnatic from whom he had got as a freehold estate, his native village of Neidavayal, the income from which he utilized for the maintenance of a choultry for the use of pilgrims and travellers. Under the care of Narayana Pillai, who was even as a brother to Puchi Ammal and always called her his sister, the interests of the family and the prospects of the boy, Pachaiyappa, were quite safe.

Pachaiyappa was educated according to the fashion of the time and he learnt to speak and write English of a sort, to cast accounts and to make shrewd bargains in the market in the purchase of cloth and grain in exchange for goods from Europe. His sisters were soon married into respectable families. The elder of them Subbammal bore a daughter named Ayyalammal who afterwards wedded Pachaiyappa; and the younger sister, who however died within a few years after her marriage, had a son named Muthiah, who later on gave plenty of trouble to his aunt and her daughter, who was the wife of Pachaiyappa and also to the executors of his estate and put forward various untenable and vexatious claims to it, involving it in costly and protracted legal proceedings. The elder sister, who was widowed shortly afterwards, soon came with her daughter to live with her mother and brother. Subbammal was much noted for her charitable disposition and piety, and her name is even now remembered in connection with the renovation of the east gopuram of the Chidambaram temple—which she carried out, after the death of her brother, in faithful fulfilment of his desire expressed at death-bed—and also with a choultry that she maintained near that town and which still continues to be known as Subbammal's Choultry.

At a very early age, when the average boy of the present generation will still be at school, Pachaiyappa began to earn his



His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR HOPE, G.C.I.E., M.C.,
Governor of Madras.

own livelihood as a purchasing and selling agent for the wholesale merchants of the city. He thus apprenticed himself to the profession of Dubash, which was then very lucrative, prosperous and popular. Thus, when he was barely sixteen, he had come to show a charitable disposition by making generous gifts to the learned and the pious, by donations to the temples of Tondaimandalam and to their festivals and by liberal contributions to all the charities of the time. A European military officer of the Company, perceiving the talents of young Pachaiyappa, offered to employ him in the administrative service of his regiment on very attractive terms. The unwary youth, being carried away by the tempting prospect, went away with the regiment without even notifying or taking permission either from his mother or from his guardian. It was only after the lapse of some days that Dubash Narayana Pillai was able to bring back the indiscreet youth to Madras and impress on his mind the folly of deserting his mother and sister and consequently of shirking his responsibilities towards them. Narayana Pillai exerted his influence and got him appointed Dubash under one Mr. Nicholas, a merchant who constantly toured in the southern districts of the Province for securing goods for export to England. Pachaiyappa made a small fortune for himself in a few years in the course of this business; and he entrusted it to the keeping of his guardian; and he presently married his niece, Ayyalammal, at his suggestion. In commemoration of his marriage, he caused two idols of Sivakami Amman and Sribali Nayaka to be made and consecrated in the Ekambareswarar Temple at Conjeevaram and had the *Kumbabishekam* celebration of the shrine performed on a grand scale. He resolved also at that time to build a *Kalyanamantapam* to serve as the porch of that great temple and completed the structure in March 1774.

Zenith

From 1776 onwards, even at the comparatively young age of twenty-two, Pachaiyappa embarked on extensive revenue farming transactions in Chingleput district by making contracts for the collection of the land tax in cash for the revenue divisions of

Poonamallee, Tirupassore and a few other *parganahs* and also entered into agreements with the English merchants and the officers of the Nawab's administration in the matter of payments due on *inam* lands, disbursements of salaries to the Nawab's establishments and the meeting of claims due on bonds and other monetary transactions. He entered into agreements with the ryots of the revenue taluks for which he had contracted and become a supplier of paddy in huge quantities to the Company. In this matter he was assisted by one Dharmaraya Mudaliar and by another well-known personage of the time, Pungattur Chengalvaraya Mudaliar; and he had well in hand the agency business between the English merchants and the officers of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

Chingleput was early acquired by the Company from the Nawab and came to be known as the Jaghir District. But, for a number of years (1763-80) the Nawab actually administered the district renting it from the Company for pagodas 3,68,350, in which amount was included every source of revenue. One Mr. Barnard who was deputed to make a survey of the Jaghir District, completed it in 1776. Four years later, on the outbreak of the second war with Hyder Ali in 1780, the Company assumed the direct management of the Jaghir District and placed it under the charge of the Committee of Assigned Revenues.

Pachaiyappa was one of the prominent renters with whom the above arrangement was concluded. Many of his fellow renters were devoid, alike, of means as of experience in revenue affairs; and the Company crippled them still further by demanding large sums as advances from them. The result was that most of the renters failed in the third or fourth year of their leases and many of them had to be deprived of their estates in the subsequent years and even put into confinement as defaulters. But Pachaiyappa tided over all these difficulties and emerged as the most triumphant and successful among them. His probity in the conduct of this business was such that he quickly earned the esteem of both the officials of the Company and the Nawab's officers. He rose in a very short period to the highest rank

among the foremost of the Dubashes of the Presidency. He was now the senior Dubash of Mr. Robert Joseph Sullivan who was a member of the Company's Civil Service and was Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

* [Politically it was the worst of times: everything was in a state of confusion. The Governor-General in Bengal with his control over all the conquered territories of the East India Company frequently in conflict with the Governor of Madras, the Nawab of the Carnatic with his heavy debts and his greed for lands, the Rajah of Tanjore a helpless cripple always treated as a target of attack and an object of plunder and loot by the Nawab of the Carnatic, Tippu Sultan with his menacing raids ever making the hearts of the people quake—these and other conditions of life created a host of unfortunate complications in South Indian politics].

Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah had strained relations with the Presidency at that time. His resources were severely limited. He had to pay annually seven lakhs of pagodas towards the maintenance of the Company's troops, and till 1780, three and a half lakhs of pagodas as rent for the Jaghir District which he himself had granted in 1763 to the Company. Besides he had an enormous load of private debts which in 1777 was put down, on a modest estimate, at 35 lakhs of pagodas, but possibly was much higher.

At the age of 28, Pachaiyappa shot into marked prominence as the principal dubash of Mr. Sullivan and became a channel of negotiations between the officials at the English Presidency and those at the court of the Nawab. Gradually, Pachaiyappa was dragged deeper and deeper into the vortex of the troubled politics of the Kingdom of Tanjore. In March 1783, when Mr. Sullivan became the resident at Hyderabad, Pachaiyappa attempted to secure a new opening for his undoubted diplomatic and business talents.

* Editor's abstract from the original which could not be published in full for want of space.

About this time, Rajah Tuljaji was the ruler of Tanjore. The Nawab of the Carnatic tried to deprive him of his estates and to annex the district to his own dominions and so made lavish promises that he would pay fabulous tributes to the English Governor at Madras. The Nawab in his efforts was not completely successful.

Rajah Tuljaji had adopted before his death a son by name Sarabhoji; but he was set aside, and Amar Singh, a half-brother of Tuljaji, being a son of Pratab Singh by a sword wife succeeded him with the sanction of the Company. A treaty was made with the new ruler. The *peshkash* due to the Nawab from Tanjore was now assigned to the Company and provided for on existing terms. A provision was made, however, for a further heavy contribution in case of war and also for an annual payment towards the liquidation of the accumulated arrears of the assigned *peshkash* and also of the private debts which the Rajah owed to the British subjects. The payments under the various heads came annually to 24·5 lakhs of rupees.

It was in the beginning of the rule of Rajah Amar Singh that Pachaiyappa became one of the Dubashes and bankers of the Rajah and facilitated the prompt and punctual payment of the *peshkash* and other amounts to the Madras Government. Even before Pachaiyappa transferred the seat of his activity to Tanjore, he showed himself of great help to Mr. John Sullivan who was appointed General Superintendent of the affairs of the Southern Districts during the last years of the Second Mysore War. Mr. Sullivan thus became the chief English authority in the district of Trichinopoly and suggested a plan for carrying on active and aggressive military operations into Coimbatore and for making a diversion from that district on the flank of Tipoo's power. Pachaiyappa was of great help to him in this endeavour as well as in the attempt to maintain some semblance of order in the district for the next few years. Sullivan's management of Trichinopoly lasted till 1785, when the assignment of its revenues was cancelled in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors; and the civil administration of the Company thereupon ceased in

the district. Pachaiyappa was, in the course of these years of war, appointed Agent to proceed with the army under Colonel William Fullarton who was commissioned to strengthen the military position of the English in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and the Tinnevely Districts. Fullarton has given a good picture of his operations in his book "A View of the English Interests in India (1787)"; and Pachaiyappa's "earnestness of purpose, persuasive power, and faculty for organisation and the success that attended his work on that occasion, not only won him the approbation of the authorities but also made a favourable impression, calculated to do him ultimately a much larger amount of substantial good."

After the operations of Fullarton were over, and to some extent also in the course of these years of war, Pachaiyappa proved himself to be very useful in the realisation of the claims and dues of the Company from the Rajah of Tanjore. He acted as the *Dubash* of the Company and the agent of the Rajah for making remittances of the annual tribute and other amounts due from Tanjore to the Madras Government in proper specie and got for himself a generous discount of 10 to 20% on all transactions. He was also of great service to the chiefs and poligars of the southern districts in getting all their money transactions with the English Government settled properly and equitably. At Tanjore itself where Pachaiyappa had begun to reside from 1784, he saw to it that the Rajah's durbar had not much trouble with the Government of Madras; and he enjoyed with Rajah Tuljaji and his successor Amar Singh, all the conveniences, honours and dignities of the position of Diwan, though not the name itself. Pachaiyappa is depicted in one of the paintings of the Durbar of Amar Singh as wearing the ceremonial court dress of lace-spangled muslin, big ear-rings, emerald ear-drops, bangles set with rubies and diamonds and valuable necklaces; and it is from this likeness that the painting of Pachaiyappa adorning Pachaiyappa's Hall was done in Europe by an artist of considerable repute.

When in Tanjore, Pachaiyappa married one Palaniyammal of Vedaranyam, who was of the Solia Vellala caste, as his second

wife, his first wife having proved barren. The elder wife did not agree with the younger and the two had to live in separate houses. Pachaiyappa had in a few years a daughter born to the second wife. The first wife ultimately succeeded to the inheritance of the estate of Pachaiyappa and the second, who was always mentioned in the records as 'she from Vedaranyam', fought very hard for a division of the estate, but did not succeed; and within a year after the death of Pachaiyappa she died. Her proper name was Palaniyayi. The daughter of Palaniyayi died in a short time after her mother's decease towards the end of 1794. Pachaiyappa himself did not intend that the bulk of his property should go either to his wives or even to his daughter and willed away the larger portion of it to charities.

Ever devoted to philanthropic charity and deeply religious Pachaiyappa made it the chief business of his leisure time to visit sacred places of pilgrimage and give large benefactions to them. He erected choultries for the accommodation of pilgrims in several places on the main road to Rameswaram that, in those times, passed through Vedaranyam and along the Coast and founded seminaries at the principal towns in the Tanjore district. It was in these years that, among other great charities of his, he gave large quantities of jewels and huge sums of money to the great Sabhanayaka temple of Chidambaram. But the Dikshitas who were the proprietors of the temple, raised several objections to the acceptance of the endowments on his conditions which included, among others, a prohibition of nautch-dances in all the temple processions and festivities—a measure of social reform on his part which is as remarkable as it was extraordinary for those times. However, largely through the efforts of his friend, Manali Chinniah Mudaliar, a grandson of the famous Dubash Muthukrishna Mudaliar and a philanthropist of considerable reputation, he obtained the consent of the Dikshitas to his conditions. He had a car constructed for God Sabhapathi and built the existing car stand. On the 28th of June 1791, he initiated the second *Brahmotsava* festival known as the *Ani Thirumanjanam* for the first time. He also tried to bring about a good understanding between the priests and the trustees of the

adjacent Vishnu shrine and the Dikshitas and secured the consent of the former body for the regular conduct of his new festival. The arrangements for the proper control of these benefactions were made at Madras in the years 1791-92.

In 1787, after Amar Singh ascended the throne of Tanjore, the Madras Governor, Sir Archibald Campbell, who had formed a high opinion of the integrity and capacity of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar from Kulandai Viraperumal Pillai of Vayalur, a most respected Hindu leader and the proprietor of the *srotriam* estate of Sriharikota and a close friend and guide of our hero, commissioned Pachaiyappa to take over the management of the revenue collections of that kingdom and to ensure the regular payment of the annual tributes due therefrom to the Company. Rajah Amar Singh had equal confidence in Pachaiyappa, who had already earned a good name for honesty and integrity in Tanjore and the South Country, and invited him, to take up the task. Pachaiyappa was not confident enough to shoulder the burden single-handedly, but he was persuaded to accompany Mr. William Petrie (a high civil servant, who subsequently rose to be the Acting Governor of Madras) who was now commissioned to undertake the task of ensuring the steady payment of dues from the Rajah to the Presidency. Pachaiyappa and a companion of his, Mr. D'Souza, accompanied Mr. Petrie to Tanjore and helped him in making arrangements for the regular transmission of the annual tributes and other payments. He also gave the Rajah on his individual account a private loan of a lakh of pagodas for the purpose of enabling the latter to repay a long deferred debt due to the Company, under the heading 'Liquidation of debts due to British subjects'. Some of the Europeans of Tanjore who had been also following the same business and who had been making, as brokers, bankers, and commission agent to the Durbar, large and abnormal profits from the Rajah's financial embarrassments, and advancing him loans at exorbitant rates of interest, now sent a petition to the Government of Madras, alleging various charges of usury and extortion against Pachaiyappa Mudaliar and his fellow-agents, Chinniah Mudaliar and Subba Rao, and declaring that their principal aim was to keep the Rajah in a



The Hon'ble LADY HOPE

Narayana Pillai, the attractive and lucrative job of Dubash to Mr. Joseph Sullivan. While at Madras, Pachaiyappa had built for himself a fine residential house on the western bank of the river Cooum, in the present suburb of Komaleswaranpet, and in the neighbourhood of the residence of his good friend, Vayalur Kulandai Viraperumal Pillai, who had built a spacious bungalow for himself at the western end of Sunkuvar Agraharam, adjoining the eastern bank of the Cooum.

Pachaiyappa lived with good friends like Viraperumal Pillai, who was Dubash to the Governors of Madras—Sir Thomas Rumbold, Lord Macartney and Sir Archibald Campbell—and who spent his entire fortune in works of charity, like gifts to temples and the maintenance of *dharmasalas*. In these years, Pachaiyappa's residence at Komaleswaranpet was daily thronged with crowds of pilgrims, Pandarams and learned men. He used to spend many hours in the day listening to the recital of verses from the *Tevaram*, the *Tiruvachakam* of Saint Manikka Vachakar the *Tiruvisaippa* and *Tirupallandu* from the Vaishnava Prabandam. At night, before proceeding to rest, Pachaiyappa would hold parties at which these songs would be set to music and sung or he would listen to learned discourses on the *Periya Puranam*, on the *Tiruvilaiyadal Puranam* and on other religious works. He celebrated the birthdays of all the sixty-three Saiva Saints on an elaborate scale, started several charities in the temple at Komaleswaranpet and performed several Maheswara Pujas. Not only did he feed hundreds of mendicants daily, but he actually sat at meals in their midst and saw to it that the same dishes as were set before him were given to them. He most readily gave sums of money that were required for the renovation of the famous Saiva temples of the land and for which he received numerous applications from the Tambirans and other trustees who were in charge of those shrines; he also gave the necessary financial and other help for pilgrims who sought aid from him for making pilgrimages to Benares and Rameswaram. It is an established fact that he was indefatigable in dispensing charities, as could be seen from the testimony that is borne to this feature of his life by Mr. Srinivasa Pillai of Komaleswaranpet

who was responsible along with V. Raghavachariar, Police Magistrate, for inducing Mr. George Norton, Advocate-General, to resuscitate the charities of Pachaiyappa. Mr. Srinivasa Pillai was one of the foundation members of the Trust Board of Pachaiyappa's Charities and was the person actually responsible for the raising of the noble classical edifice of Pachaiyappa's Hall in the Esplanade. He had this information from Chinniah Suri, the head Telugu Pandit of the Madras University (as the Presidency College was then called) who was given all these details by Paravasthu Tiruvengada Jiyar, his father, who was then over a century old and had spent some years in Tanjore in close association with Pachaiyappa himself.

Thiruvengada Jiyar gave a descriptive account of the personal appearance and features of Pachaiyappa. According to the evidence furnished by him, Pachaiyappa was tall with long hands reaching down to the knees, an oval face and broad and clear eyes. He was of fair colour and his forehead was broad and his nose, classical and aquiline. His dress usually consisted of a white muslin robe and a bright lace shawl thrown over the shoulder, a turban of those days, and a fine coloured *cummerbund*. The muslin robe that he wore was sometimes adorned with golden star spangles. He wore a number of ornaments on occasions of ceremony, including big ear-rings and emerald ear-drops, bangles set with rubies and diamonds and valuable necklaces of pearls and precious stones, besides several rings on the fingers. It is on the evidence furnished by Paravasthu Tiruvengada Jiyar that a full-length picture of Pachaiyappa was drawn by a European artist of great repute. The artist was Ramsay Richard Reinagle, son of Philip Reinagle, who painted in London in 1850 this imaginative portrait of Pachaiyappa, which hangs at the north end of Pachaiyappa's Hall in the Esplanade. Philip Reinagle helped the famous artist, Allan Ramsay, to paint the pictures of King George III and Queen Charlotte, copies of which were distributed to various foreign courts and representatives of the British power. Paintings of both the King and the Queen were purchased by the Court of Directors and sent out to Madras between 1762 and 1767 and hung in the Government House; another set seems to have been presented to

the Nawab of the Carnatic. The figure of Pachaiyappa dressed in his ceremonial clothes is to be found in a picture depicting the durbar of Rajah Amar Singh and now displayed on the walls of the Maratha Durbar Hall in the Tanjore palace. An image of Pachaiyappa with the same face and features as in the above pictures, but depicting him in an attitude of worship, with an inscription underneath it, was set up in a niche on the southern side of the gateway of the east gopuram at Chidambaram in commemoration of his scheme to renovate that tower which was carried out faithfully according to his intentions by his widow and by his mother-in-law. A corresponding stone image of Subbammal, his mother-in-law, with a similar inscription was set up in a second niche in another part of the same gateway. Periodical *abishekams* are performed for these two images on the occasion of the two Brahmotsavams of the temple and on the celebration of the annual Pachaiyappa Commemoration day.

Last Years

Pachaiyappa returned to Tanjore in June 1792 and in association with Mr. Strange continued to transact his usual banking and commission business with the same integrity as he had displayed before. All his *hundis* on Madras were drawn against his patron, Powney Narayana Pillai, whom he had requested to be his agent at Madras and to be the medium for making all payment due from him to the Government and other parties. He underwent a course of treatment which partially relieved him of the effects of the paralytic stroke, but he suffered from new ailments. Finding his condition growing steadily worse and expecting that his end would not be far off, Pachaiyappa proceeded to Kumbakonam in order to hasten the completion of the choultry that he had begun at that town, where he had already endowed an *agraharam* still continuing to be called after him (February-March 1794). After a fortnight his condition became bad; and he made his last will and testament at Kumbakonam on March 22nd; two days later he wrote to his patron, Narayana Pillai, his last letter, in which he carefully instructed the latter to pay off a debt of 1,000 pagodas and the accruing

interest up-to-date to one Varada Pillai, the only one to whom he owed any amount. He informed in that letter that he was daily expecting his end and that Varada Pillai should not in any way suffer in the event of his early death and that he was quite prepared to be gathered unto the feet of the Lord. Hoping to die at the sacred town of Tiruvaiyar or Panchanadakshetra, which was held to be equal in sanctity to Benares itself, he travelled by doolie to that place, and on the 31st of March 1794 (Salivahana 1715, Cyclic year Pramadicha, month of Panguni 21st day, an Amavasya and a Monday) Pachaiyappa shuffled off his mortal coil, with prayers to the Lord upon his lips.

Family Feuds

At the time of Pachaiyappa's death, his sister and mother-in-law, Subbammal and his first wife, Ayyalammal were by his side in Tiruvadi. His second wife, Palaniyammal of Vedaranyam, was also near him but lived in another house. Pachaiyappa had contracted at the time of marriage to pay 10,000 pagodas in cash to his younger wife besides a quantity of jewels. But in his last will he did not at all refer to this contract amount, but merely stipulated that for his daughter by her, a sum of 5,000 *chuckrams* should be provided for the purchase of jewels and for marriage expenses as soon as that little girl should grow to be either five or six. Further, Pachaiyappa had provided for his nephew, Muthiah, an annual stipend being the interest on 5,000 pagodas set apart for him; Muthiah did not deserve more, so Pachaiyappa wrote, because he was absolutely devoid of good sense and learning. Now, Muthiah conspired with Palaniyammal, secured the support of some rowdies of the place and started a commotion in the residence of Pachaiyappa, even on the third day after his death. He petitioned Rajah Amar Singh that he was the legitimate heir of his uncle, who had left an estate worth more than four lakhs of pagodas. He now put obstacles in the way of the departure of Subbammal and her daughter to Tanjore. Palaniyammal acted in collusion with him, as she had been promised half the estate if it should be secured from these two ladies. It was only after the town-guard of Tiruvaiyar

drove away Muthiah and his associates from the precincts of Pachaiyappa's residence that Subbammal and her daughter could proceed to Tanjore. There also, Muthiah continued to give them considerable trouble. He would not permit the performance of the obsequies; he got the countenance of some of the officials of the Tanjore *darbar*, including the unscrupulous Sar-i-Khel Shiva Rao, Sankara Rao Bhava and a few others and got them to post guards at the entrance of Pachaiyappa's residence and over the store and treasury rooms. Further, instructions were given to isolate these two ladies and to secure in custody the persons of the accountants and stewards of the household. Thereupon, Subbammal became greatly irritated and remonstrated on these violent insults offered to her to Sankara Rao who had ordered all the rooms of the house to be put under seal. He tried to explain that these measures were undertaken by him only to safeguard the properties of Pachaiyappa's estate from any damage that might be done by the partisans of Muthiah and Palaniyammal, and that the Rajah's *darbar* was responsible for the security of the properties till they should be handed over in entirety to Powney Narayana Pillai, who had been appointed executor in the will.

Subbammal sent an urgent message by a courier to Narayana Pillai and requested him to arrange for *takids* to be forwarded from the Madras Government to Colonel Maxwell, the Commandant of the Company's troops in Tanjore and to the officers of the *darbar* that the estate of Pachaiyappa should not at all be interfered with and proper protection should be afforded to the two ladies, who were to be escorted to Madras by a body of the Company's troopers. In a few days, Narayana Pillai made the necessary arrangements for the safe escort of the ladies to Madras and afterwards for the proper performance of the obsequies of Pachaiyappa at his residence in Komaleswaranpet on a grand and expensive scale in the name of Ayyalammal, his senior wife.

Powney Narayana Pillai applied for probate of the will of Pachaiyappa from the Mayor's Court at Madras, and got it on the 13th of May 1794, in spite of an objection petition

submitted by Attorney Chittira Pillai on behalf of Pachaiyappa's junior wife and contending, in the first place, that the will was not a genuine one and, secondly, that she was entitled as one of the two wives of the testator to one half of the estate. Not merely was the petition rejected by the Court but costs were awarded to Powney Narayana Pillai, who had to meet this petition. Against this judgement an appeal was preferred to the Superior Court of the Governor-in-Council, wherein also it was thrown out.

Soon afterwards, Palaniyammal, finding herself in a very bad condition of health and fearing imminent death, executed a will in which she nominated Chittira Pillai as the executor and guardian of her baby daughter, to whom the estate was due as also all the interest accruing on the sum of 10,000 pagodas that Pachaiyappa had sanctioned as her marriage portion. Chittira Pillai belonged to a gang of unscrupulous persons then flourishing at Madras, of whom Mr. Roebuck was the most notorious. Roebuck, Dubash Nagappa Chettiar and Attorney Chittira Pillai became associated in an unholy alliance for securing by some means or other Pachaiyappa's estate for their creature, Palaniyammal. The first two conspirators fell out with Chittira Pillai in a short time and got rid of his association with them, by a personal *douceur*. Unfortunately for them, in a few weeks after the demise of Palaniyammal, her child also passed away. Thus, the only child of Pachaiyappa died before the end of 1794.

Subbammal, the sister and mother-in-law of Pachaiyappa, and his wife Ayyalammal made a will on January 9, 1796 in which they declared that the estate of Pachaiyappa, then consisting of cash amounting to 116,300 star pagodas and of outstanding dues amounting to 120,214 pagodas, principal along with interest accruing, should be devoted to the proper and regular performance of the charities prescribed by Pachaiyappa and these charities should be conducted as long as the sun and the moon should last. The two pious ladies undertook the renovation of

the dilapidated east gopura of the Chidambaram shrine, in consonance with the desire of Pachaiyappa expressed in his will and spent their days visiting the holy Saiva places of pilgrimage in the south country and living in the house at Komaleswaranpet whenever they stayed in Madras. Lord Valentia, an English nobleman of high rank who visited the shrine in 1803, a few years after the process of reconstruction was complete, referred to the renovation of this gopuram at Chidambaram as having been accomplished by a widow at a cost of 40,000 pagodas.

Muthiah, the graceless nephew of Pachaiyappa, continued to live with his wife in his uncle's residence at Tanjore and to vent his spleen against his aunt and cousin. Subbammal died in January 1802, and Powney Narayana Pillai had her funeral ceremonies performed in a fitting manner by Muthiah whom he got down from Tanjore for the purpose. A few months afterwards, in November of the same year, Narayana Pillai breathed his last; and his son Ayya Pillai spent over a lakh of pagodas on his funeral and distributed on the last day of the ceremonies handfuls of star pagodas, half-pagodas and quarter-pagodas to the assembled crowd. Ayya Pillai had earned already a name for honesty and integrity and was noted to be a person who was incapable of telling the least falsehood. He took charge of the funds constituting the estate of Pachaiyappa and allowed his widow Ayyalammal to build and endow an agraharam in Tiruvidaimarudur near Kumbakonam in the year *Dundubhi*, (1802-3), and also to adopt a boy, by name Sivachidambaram, the son of one Kumaraswami Pandaram of Pattiswaram near Dharasuram, after giving the father 500 pagodas. Such adoption of a boy purchased from the parents was allowed by the usage of those days. Shortly after her adoption of this boy, one Panchanatha Ayya, who was her steward and had long been in the service of the family, contrived to cheat her of her valuables on the occasion of a serious illness that overtook her, and to carry away all the valuables from Kumbakonam where she was then residing and to secure them in his own house in Tiruvadi. The poor lady tried her best to get him to Tiruvidaimarudur where she had been taken for a change; but he would not come till the moment of her death,

when he carried her back, almost in a dying condition, to Kumbakonam where she breathed her last on the 27th February 1807. Thereupon, Muthiah who was living in Tanjore came post-haste to Kumbakonam in order that he might perform the funeral ceremonies of his cousin and aunt and thereby acquire a claim to her properties; but the crafty Panchanathan was too sharp for him. He got the opinion of several learned Bhattars and consequently persuaded the authorities of the town that the obsequies should be performed only by Sivachidambaram, the adopted son of the lady, and not by Muthiah, since the adoption was perfectly valid. Towards the end of March, Panchanathan, Sivachidambaram and his wife, and Kamu, the daughter of Muthiah who had been living with Ayyalammal, reached Madras, where they occupied the family house in Komaleswaranpet. Muthiah also followed them, but he had to live separately in Black Town, and was eager for an opportunity to lay claim to the estate. Panchanathan schemed that Sivachidambaram should get the property and pleaded for him with Ayya Pillai; the latter had anticipated such an action and declared that there was not very much of the estate of Pachaiyappa left, beyond that portion amounting to a lakh of pagodas set apart by the wills of Pachaiyappa, his mother-in-law and his wife for charities and that it would be infructuous for anybody to begin legal proceedings for establishing any claim of reversion to the estate.

Meanwhile, Manali Chinniah Mudaliar, who was also living in Komaleswaranpet, unfortunately took it into his head that he might seduce Sivachidambaram to come over to him and through him he might contrive to get hold of the properties, in collusion with Muthiah. Panchanathan had perforce to succumb to this evil plan of Chinniah Mudaliar. Ayya Pillai in revenge accused Panchanathan of theft of the property and effects of Pachaiyappa, secured a warrant for his arrest and had him cast into jail. Chinniah Mudaliar thereupon offered bail and had him released. Both Panchanathan and his creature, Sivachidambaram, lived on in comparative misery in Manali Village under the protection of Chinniah Mudaliar. Panchanathan died and Sivachidambaram followed him to the grave soon afterwards. The

father-in-law of Sivachidambaram was very crafty-minded and arranged to have his young son adopted by his daughter, the widow of Sivachidambaram; thereby he claimed to have established a right for his son to the property of Pachaiyappa as he was adopted by the latter's daughter-in-law. But death dashed his plans to the ground by claiming him and his miserable daughter in quick succession. All these events happened before October, 1809 when Ayya Pillai died.

On the death of Ayya Pillai, his brother-in-law, Tulisinga Pillai of Pavalantangal village, who was very influential with the Government of the Presidency and also with the Nawab and the Ruler of Tanjore, became the guardian of Ayya Pillai's estate and of the person of his young son Annaswami. Muthiah had now become the sole survivor of all the relatives of Pachaiyappa. He had a daughter Kamu by name, already referred to, and a son by his second wife by name, Ayyaswami. He now instituted a suit against Annaswami Pillai, grandson of Narayana Pillai, for the recovery of about five lakhs of pagodas which, he claimed, constituted the estate of Pachaiyappa. The suit was filed in the Supreme Court on August 11, 1810. But before Annaswami could file his written statement in reply to the plaint, Muthiah had gone to the grave in July, 1811. Kamu, the crafty daughter of Muthiah, who was continuing to live in Pachaiyappa's house in Komaleswaranpet, had been planning to make use of her step-brother, Ayyaswami, and had cleverly got the signature of the dying Muthiah to a will which purported to assign his rights to his uncle's properties to both of them. Annaswami Pillai attempted negotiations with Kamu, with her step-brother, Ayyaswami and with Muthiah's surviving wife, Sivagangai Ammal; but the negotiations failed. Ayyaswami subsequently filed a suit for the recovery of the estate of Pachaiyappa, to which he claimed the right by virtue of his father's will. Annaswami Pillai submitted his written statement on this suit in July, 1812. The hearing of the suit went on. A mutual settlement was attempted in February, 1814. But it broke down and ultimately on February 14, 1816, Annaswami deposited

with the court as the existing assets of Pachaiyappa's estate:— (1) Bonds of the East India Company to the face value of Rs. 42,080/- (2) Promissory and other notes amounting in value to about 2 lakhs due from sundry persons and (3) a quantity of jewels pledged by the Tanjore ruler with Pachaiyappa as the security for the loan that he had got. The situation at that time was that owing to the turn of the suit, all the religious charities arranged by Pachaiyappa and conducted by Narayana Pillai and by Ayya Pillai had stopped totally, except the evening services in the great Siva Shrine at Chidambaram which were performed from out of the rent amounting annually to between Rs. 700/- and Rs. 800/- accruing from the *srotriam* village of Tennangudi near Shiyali, which had been given away in free gift by Rajah Amar Singh to Pachaiyappa and which was being managed by the Tambiran of the Tirupanandal Mutt as part of his Mutt's charities. This village was later on decreed by the Supreme Court to be comprehended in the estate of Pachaiyappa.

Meanwhile, Ayyaswami had quarrelled bitterly with his step-sister, Kamu. He had fallen into bad company and dissolute and extravagant habits. He had separated from Kamu under the evil influence of lawyer dubash, Baliyappa Mudali, and now presented a petition that his father's will dividing the estate between him and Kamu was a forgery and that he had in a weak moment perjured himself by swearing to the truth of the forgery and that he himself was the only and undisputed claimant to the whole of the estate. The suit dragged on and proved most expensive. After a time it was impossible for Ayyaswami to get any further advances for his expenses. His fair-weather friends like Baliyappa Mudali and Ramaswami Nayak kept quiet when his creditors arrested him and put him in the civil jail. Finally, after spending some time in jail with his concubine and her child, Ayyaswami breathed his last on 9th September, 1819 (Pramadi, Avani, 26th). Kamu followed him soon afterwards to the grave. The last surviving member of the family of Muthiah was his fifth wife, by name Sivagangai Ammal. But she had no claim to the estate and hence the proceedings in connection with the suit could not go on.

The Charities and the Supreme Court

There was now no person who could claim the estate of Pachaiyappa by virtue of family relationship to him. There were not wanting lawyers who advised Annaswami Pillai to claim the estate for himself on the ground that for three generations his family had been conducting all the charities according to the will of Pachaiyappa and that he should continue to do so.

The situation in Madras in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was not at all desirable. The old Mayor's Court, in which the probate of the wills of Pachaiyappa and Subbammal were taken, was superseded in 1798 by the establishment of the Recorder's Court; and Sir Thomas Strange who had been for some years Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and who was a brother of James Strange, Pay-Master at Tanjore (with whom Pachaiyappa had been associated), was appointed the first Recorder. Mr. Abbott, who had been previously Mayor and had extensive business connections, was jealous of the new tribunal and took steps to capture it. Along with his friend Benjamin Roebuck, who had been thrice Mayor and had been indulging in mercantile pursuits of sorts, Abbott made use of the Aldermen who sat by rotation as judges in the Recorder's Court to capture that tribunal. Sir Thomas Strange protested that some of the Aldermen were corrupt and others were unfit for judicial work by reason of their business connections. Consequent upon his representations, the Recorder's Court was superseded in 1803, by a Supreme Court consisting of three judges with Sir Thomas Strange as the Chief Justice and Mr. Benjamin Sullivan, who had been for twenty years Advocate-General to the Presidency, as another Judge. Roebuck was the person who had been encouraging Attorney Chittira Pillai who championed the claims of Palaniyammal, the second wife of Pachaiyappa, for a share in the estate. He even advanced monies from his pocket to Chittira Pillai and to Dubash Nagappa Chettiar, both of whom were behind this vexatious suit. We have also read above that even such a well-known personage as Manali Chinniah Mudaliar endeavoured to have his own "pickings" from out of the confusion into which

Pachaiyappa's estate had thus fallen. Professional rectitude, or even social morality, was not a strong point among a large section of Madras residents, both European and Indian, of those days. There was the infamous Avadanam Paupiah, the powerful Dubash of the brothers Edward and John Hollond, who was first convicted on a charge of conspiracy against Mr. Haliburton, Member of the Board of Revenue, and who, later on, was involved in the issue and circulation of the so-called forged bonds of the Carnatic Debts. The Nawabs of the Carnatic had incurred large debts to private creditors; and their bonds and notes were freely bought and sold in the market, while the discount on them fluctuated with the fluctuations in their financial expectations and resources. A number of unscrupulous speculators; both European and Indian, became interested in the circulation of these bonds. At last, after Government took over the dominions of the Carnatic Nawabi in 1801, they undertook to arrange for the liquidation of the debts and set aside a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs annually for the purpose and appointed Commissioners, both in England and in India, who were to investigate the claims and to pass the genuine bonds among them for payment. Soon there came to circulate large quantities of forged bonds, which were supported by forged entries in the account books of the Carnatic Durbar. Raya Reddi Rao, the Sheristadar of the Nawabi, Avadanam Paupiah and influential supporters of him like Mr. Abbott and Mr. Thomas Parry, Free Merchant and the founder of the great firm of Parry & Company, who was for some years in the service of the Nawab, and Roebuck were all of them involved in these matters. Avadanam Paupiah died just in time to escape trial and conviction. Reddi Rao committed suicide; Roebuck was removed from his official appointments in Madras; and Thomas Parry was peremptorily ordered to be prepared to be deported to England, though he contrived to make the order infructuous. Paupiah had pursued an apparently successful career of peculation and profit-making for over 35 years. His character is well described in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Surgeon's Daughter", wherein he is depicted as the wicked dubash made use of by unscrupulous officials of the Company. It is a matter for congratulation for the



DR. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHITTUR, T. N. M.D.,
F.R.C.S. (LOND.) F.R.C.P.

1908-1909

chronicler of Pachaiyappa's life to be able to maintain that not one act in his business career was coloured by duplicity or an attempt to cheat others, or to charge more interest or discount than was normally allowed. He was such a healthy contrast to the dubashes of his time, as well as to other wealthy Hindu magnates like Manali Chinniah Mudaliar.

We shall now resume the story of the litigation that was drawn out over the abnormal length of 47 years, before it was finally settled by the Supreme Court in 1841. Annaswami Pillai, grandson of Powney Narayana Pillai and the executor of the charities mentioned in the will of Pachaiyappa, had carefully deposited in the Supreme Court in 1816 all the bonds and jewels belonging to the estate. After 1819, when both Ayyaswami and Kamu had passed away and only Sivagangai Ammal, the last and surviving wife of Muthiah remained alive, some lawyer-dubashes endeavoured to persuade him to get back the deposited properties into his own hands. But, to his great honour, Annaswami refused to accede to such evil counsels. Thereupon, one of these lawyers persuaded the Dikshitars of the Chidambaram temple, in their capacity as the controllers of Pachaiyappa's Charities at their shrine, as specified in his will, to bring an action against Annaswami for the realization of the sum of one lakh of pagodas and the interest that should have accrued thereon from the time that the will was made, because that amount had been specified in definite terms by Pachaiyappa for being set apart for religious charities at various shrines. The application was made through the then Advocate-General, Sir Herbert Compton. Annaswami Pillai had to file his own statement in answer to the charge; and this he did on August 22, 1822. On the 3rd of February 1826, the Supreme Court passed its first decree in the suit, and held that the Master of Equity of that Court should submit as early as possible a statement showing (1) the list of religious charities provided for by Pachaiyappa in his will and (2) details as to the annual amounts to be spent at each shrine. Before the Master of Equity could furnish the statement, Sir Herbert Compton had been succeeded by Mr. George Norton, who

was one of the warmest champions of the movement for imparting western education to the Indian youth and who later on became the President of the Madras Board of Education and also of the University Board that started the High School which subsequently developed into the Presidency College.

The well-known Governor, Sir Thomas Munro (1820-27) had interested himself keenly in the promotion of education in the Presidency. In the minute of March 10, 1826, he had suggested certain measures for initiating English education, which included the establishment of a Training School for teachers in Madras and of two schools in each Collectorate and also the appointment of a Committee of Public Instruction. Mr. George Norton assumed the high office of Advocate-General in 1828 and forthwith began, with unceasing vigilance, to champion the spread of western learning. In 1830, the Court of Directors sent a Despatch to the Madras Government bringing to their notice the urgency of providing higher education to the natives. They wanted that the higher classes of the people should be enabled to be instructed in the English language and in European literature and science, "so as not only to improve the intellectual and moral condition of the people, but also to train a body of natives qualified to take a larger share and occupy higher situations in the civil administration of the country." Similar endeavours had been made on a larger scale in Calcutta; and after several experiments, the Madras Government started a new Board called the Committee of Native Education which should take up the task of founding four English schools in Madras and one normal school. The Governorship of Lord Elphinstone (1837-42) witnessed considerable educational progress. In his famous minute of December 1839, Lord Elphinstone advocated the establishment of a Collegiate Institution or University, having a curriculum including Literature, Philosophy and Science and a High School which was to be a department of the University and to which only boys able to read and write English intelligibly were to be admitted. Incidentally, it may be said that the High School was opened in 1841, and the College department was fully established in 1853. To carry out the objects of

his Minute, Lord Elphinstone appointed a University Board, to which he nominated Mr. George Norton as its President. It is very necessary to appreciate the far-sighted aims of Mr. Norton and the generally prevalent desire among the leading personages of Madras for the spread of English education in the Presidency, in order to know how the surplus amounts realized from the estate of Pachaiyappa over and above the sums set apart for the conduct of religious charities came to be utilized for purposes of imparting western education to deserving Hindu youths.

The Master of Equity submitted his report in 1829 that there was available for the estate of Pachaiyappa, after deducting court expenses, a sum of Rs. 4,47,267/- after taking into account the value of the Company's bonds, the sums due from the Rajah of Tanjore and of the jewels pledged by the latter, as well as of the interest on these that had accrued. Also, he submitted a list of the charities included in the will, to be conducted in the several shrines and choultries indicated by Pachaiyappa.

On October 23, 1832, upon the petition of the Advocate-General, the Equity Master was ordered to inquire and report who would be the fittest persons to have the management and superintendence of these charities; and power was given to the Advocate-General to make to the Master such further and supplementary proposals as he might be advised to take in the whole business. The Master made his report on the 29th of October, 1832 in pursuance of the order of the Court. Thereupon the Court appointed Messrs. Ayya Sastri (President), Srinivasa Pillai, Minakshiah Brahmany, Arumugam Mudali, Raghava Chetty, Ramanujalu Naidu, Ekambaram Mudali, Chokkappa Chetty and W. Adinarayana Ayya, respectively Hindu inhabitants of Madras, as the Trustees of the Estate and to have the management of the charity at Triplicane and also of the several charities situated in the Provinces, under the general supervision of the Board of Revenue which was entitled to this power under Regulation VII of A. D. 1817. The Committee of Trustees was to have a Secretary and necessary officers and clerks, who were to be paid their salaries out of the interest of the surplus charity fund

beyond the sum of one lakh of pagodas, the interest of which was to be distributed among the specified shrines and choultries, according to the list furnished by Ayyalammal and Subbammal in the pleadings set forth. The decree also provided that there should be convened a public meeting in Madras once every year for commemorating in a proper manner the foundation of the charities and for submitting to the public the returns and reports on the proper conduct of the charities and a statement of all accounts audited. Of the surplus sums that might be available, an amount of Rs. 70,000/- was to be set apart for defraying the expenses of the management of charities and for preparing tablets and monuments to be fixed in suitable places at the various centres where the charities were to be conducted.

Diversion of Surplus Funds

Provision was also made for the appointment of local agents to supervise the charities in each Zillah and it was decreed by the Court that the Collector of the district should be *ex-officio* agent. Certain charitable institutions for the education and instruction of Hindu youths should be established and maintained by and out of a sufficient portion of the surplus funds. Vacancies among the Trustees were to be filled up by the remaining members, two-thirds of whom at least should vote for the election of the new person. All questions were to be decided by a majority of the Committee and the President was to have a casting vote in case of a tie and all the standing and general regulations passed by them should be submitted to the Board of Revenue for sanction. The Committee of Trustees was to set apart and invest in Government Securities such sums as might be realized over and above the one lakh. The Professorships mentioned above should be maintained with the object of instructing all Hindus in the laws, customs and regulations under which Government was conducted and justice was administered and Hindu youths should be trained to become practitioners in the native courts of the Presidency, while the schools should be for the purpose of instructing Hindu youths and children under the age of 15 in the English language and also in reading, writing

and keeping accounts in the English language and in the native languages commonly spoken in the respective places. It was also provided that a Professor should receive a stipend of Rs. 35/- per month and a schoolmaster should be paid Rs. 17/8/- per month.

Buildings were to be provided for these schools and also residences for Professors and Schoolmasters were to be built. A general account should be annually prepared and submitted to the Advocate-General or other Principal Law Officers of the Crown and also to the Board of Revenue showing what sums had been drawn, to what objects specifically they had been applied and certifying that the charities had been duly performed.

In the decree of 1832, Rs. 4,47,267-10-4 was specified as the value of the estate. Rs. 3,50,000/- was to be set apart for religious charities. There was a specific sum, besides this, that was to be set apart as Pachaiyappa's Benares Charity Fund. Peter Cator, the Receiver of the estate, was discharged from his place in 1834 and the Master of the Supreme Court took up the management of the properties himself. On the information of the Advocate-General given on the 10th of April, 1835, the Master of the Court made his report, on the 4th of August in the same year, that parts of the estate in the shape of Company's securities and promissory notes were being credited with interest. In the meantime, Ayya Sastri, Minakshiah Brahmany, Raghava Chetty, Ramanujalu Naidu and W. Adinarayana Ayya, five members of the Committee had died or otherwise vacated their office and in their places Vembakam Raghavachariar (the well-known Police Raghavachariar), Venkataswami Naidu, Desikachariar, Venkataraghavachariar and L. Venkatapathy Naidu had been duly elected members; and of them Raghavachariar had been appointed the President. The Triplicane Charity amounted, on the 24th of July, 1841, to the sum of (Company's) Rs. 18,732-4-0; and the other funds, standing to the account of the general charities on the same date, including the interest of Rs. 3,14,239/- that had accrued since 1832 and the original principal of Rs. 4,47,267/- totalled Rs. 7,61,506/-. After deducting Pachaiyappa's Benares fund of Rs. 39,000/-, the remaining sum of Rs. 7.25 lakhs was available for purposes of charities,

both religious and educational. Mr. George Norton, with his indefatigable zeal for promoting the cause of western education, filed an application in the Supreme Court, in the third term of 1841, against Perundevi Ammal, widow and personal representative of Neidavayal Annaswami Pillai, and got the order of the Court for the final settlement of the management of the estate and the charities to be conducted by it on the 6th of August 1841, the presiding judges being Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, *Kt.*, Chief Justice, and Sir Edward John Gambier, *Kt.*, Puisne Judge. The Court decree ordered the Accountant-General to pay regularly the accruing interest on the estate securities, so that the Trustees might apply the remainder of the interest amount left over, after performing the religious charities, to carrying out the Advocate-General's further and supplementary proposals, embodied in the Master's Report of the 29th of October, 1832. The Trustees who thus began to regularly function on the basis of this final decree were V. Raghavachariar (President), C. Srinivasa Pillay, Arumugam Mudali, Ekambaram Mudali, Chokkappa Chetty, Venkataswami Naidu, Desikachariar, Venkataraghavachariar and L. Venkatapathy Naidu and they began to function as a regularly constituted body of management from 9th October 1841, when they held their first meeting.

In January 1842, a school was established, under the name of *Patcheappan's Central Institution*, for the purpose of affording gratuitous education to the poorer classes of the Hindu community in the elementary branches of English Literature and Science with instruction in Telugu and Tamil. The school was first located in a rented house, and a resolution of the Trustees, passed at their third meeting, held on December 7, 1841, was the starting point of this famous institution that has just now completed a century of existence and steady growth. The boys, who were to be educated in the Institution, were to be mostly taken from deserving and poor children of the respectable Hindu inhabitants of the City; and such of them as passed out of the institution with credit were to be sent to study in the Madras University under the denomination of "*Patcheappan's Pupils, Scholars and Students*", and their school-fee was to be paid from the charity fund.

The number of such youths was at first fixed at 20 for the High School of the University and 40 for its Preparatory Section. A joint committee consisting of the President and two Trustees and two members of the University Board was to make proper arrangements for the award of scholarships and the selection of scholars for the University. Mr. P. J. McNamee, the first Headmaster of Pachaiyappa's School, urged upon the Trustees, even within four months after its starting, the immediate necessity of providing benches, tables, books and maps for the use of the pupils and also additional teachers—so great was the increasing popularity of the institution—so that the establishment including the already existing members might consist of four English teachers, one Librarian, two teachers for Tamil and two for Telugu.

Some years later, changes were made in the regulations pertaining to the award of scholarships, and it was also provided that liberal stipends should be given to those pupils of Patcheappah, who had taken a Proficiency Certificate in the High School. From the beginning the Trustees have realised effectively that English Education was all important for Indians and gave the fullest facilities for deserving youths to get the benefits of instruction in the High School and College at Madras. They closely associated themselves with the Board of the Madras University for the purpose. They made their own institution an auxiliary to the High School and encouraged it to develop on similar lines. They always pursued the principle of helping the poorer boys of the Hindu community to get the benefit of higher education and thus enlarged the opportunities of life for those, who would otherwise have had no chance of making their latent talents useful to themselves and their country. The School grew to have several hundreds of pupils even in the first year of its career. In 1849, on account of the increasing number that pressed for admission, it was resolved that fees should be taken from those pupils who could afford them.

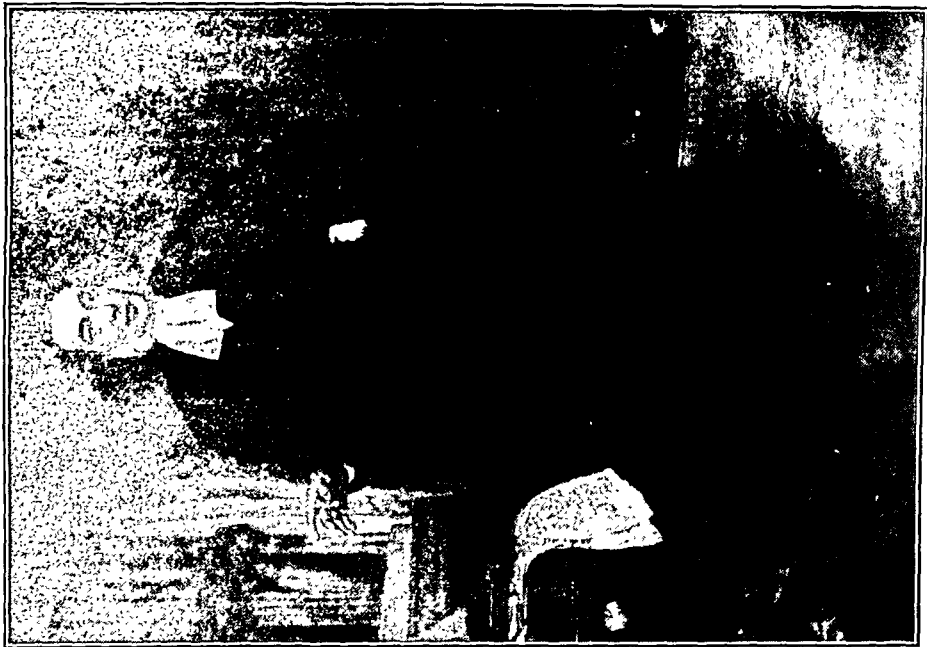
In 1846, the foundation stone of the great and memorable Patcheappah's Hall was laid on 2nd October by Mr. George Norton, Advocate-General, and underneath the stone was deposited,

according to custom, a parchment, along with other articles usually deposited, on which was inscribed the date of the foundation *i.e.* Saka 1768 (*Prabhava* Cyclic year, on the 18th of the month of *Purattasi*, corresponding to 1846 A. D. October 2nd) in the ninth year of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, Viscount Harding being the Governor-General, and the following being the 8 Trustees of the Charities then functioning:—

- Mr. C. Srinivasa Pillai (*President*).
- „ L. Venkatapathy Naidu.
- „ A. Venkatachala Chettiar.
- „ M. Somasundara Mudaliar.
- „ C. Arunagiri Mudaliar.
- „ Dhanala Sundararamanuja Naidu.
- „ Triplicane Veeraswamy Pillai.
- „ Pondicherry Rajaratna Mudaliar.

The opening ceremony of the grand and classic Pachaiyappa's Hall took place on March 20, 1850, under the distinguished presidency of His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor. This event constituted the coping-stone to the great and memorable arch of the noble philanthropy of Pachaiyappa; and this Hall has served not only as the centre where tens of thousands of Hindu youths got their liberal education for a period of nearly a century, but also as the popular forum where all the great leaders of Madras and distinguished visitors have lectured on matters of educational, political and social interest to huge audiences. May the charities flourish until the end of time and be of ever increasing usefulness to generations of mankind, and may the lustre of Pachaiyappa's name ever shine undiminished!

C. S. Srinivasachari



JOHN BRUCE NORTON,
Patron of Pachaiyappa's.



GEORGE NORTON,
Founder of Pachaiyappa's Trust Board.

THE NORTON FAMILY AND PACHAIYAPPA'S.

At a time when the centenary of Pachaiyappa's Charities is being celebrated, it may be of interest to recall the names of two great men of the Norton family—George Norton and John Bruce Norton—to whom the institution owes a good deal, and to write something about their lives and times.

The first Norton to be associated with Pachaiyappa's was George Norton. He has been described as the second Founder of Pachaiyappa's Charities. It was he who was responsible for obtaining the sanction of the Supreme Court to the scheme, which he prepared, for carrying out the trusts of Pachaiyappa's will.

George Norton was an English barrister. He first came out to practise in Bombay, where he appears to have made a name for himself very different from his subsequent reputation in Madras. In a very interesting book, "Bombay in the days of George IV" by F. D. Drewitt, there appears quite a lot about George Norton. On his arrival in Bombay, he appears to have introduced a scale of fees higher than those sanctioned by the Master in Equity, and "on an average seven times as great as those usually received in England". (*Oriental Herald*. Vol. II, page 488). In fact, Norton and two other barristers were demanding such extravagant fees that a law suit, on which they were engaged, could not be proceeded with and the Solicitor appealed to the Judge for redress against what he considered to be extortion. The epidemic grew and the other barristers commenced to demand high fees. One barrister had even refused "a fee of £ 12 for a single bill, for which £ 1 would have been charged in England." (*Oriental Herald*). Sir Edward West was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay at that time, and he directed that any fees beyond those usual in England must be in the discretion of the Master in Equity and the attorney, the only persons capable of judging the importance of the case and the client's circumstances.

The Bar thereupon sent a "round robin" to Sir Edward West asserting that he had been guilty of an "irregularity" in the administration of justice, whereby the professional right and privileges of the Bombay barristers had been prejudiced. They also referred to a number of other matters including the illegality of the dismissal of Mr. Erskine, the previous Master in Equity. Sir Edward West thought this was a "libellous memorial" from gentlemen who ought to have known better. Mr. Norton, the Advocate-General, "after only twenty-five days practice and limited knowledge and experience acquired at the time, was ready to announce that rules made by Sir William Syer in 1799, accepted by barristers and sanctioned by His Majesty, were not warranted by law and tend to subvert justice." He, therefore, asked the gentlemen of the Bar what excuse they had to make for this libellous memorial.

Each barrister was heard in turn, but, nothing being put forward on the part of the Bar mitigating the impropriety of their conduct, they were suspended for six months and, in the meantime, the Attorneys were allowed to practise as Advocates. Whether Mr. George Norton, the Company's Advocate-General, was included in the list or not is not clear but the report says that "thereafter Mr. Norton took every opportunity of annoying Sir Edward West and was followed into Court by a crowd to witness his insults." (Letter to the *Oriental Herald*).

Those were stirring times in Bombay. Mr. Norton was challenged by a Mr. Browne to a duel and refused "to go out with him." Mr. West, the judge's nephew, had been insulted by Mr. Morris, a member of the Government, and had been obliged to demand an apology. Mr. Graham, an attorney, had libelled Mr. Irwin, a barrister, and, on a challenge being declined, had horsewhipped him; and to crown it all, the Governor, the Honourable Mount Stewart Elphinstone, sent a challenge to a duel to Sir Edward West, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Whether Bombay was too hot for George Norton, or George Norton was too hot for Bombay does not appear, but he was next

appointed as Advocate-General of Madras by a letter of the Court of Directors, dated 5th September, 1827, and he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court, Madras, in 1828. The letter and the parchment roll with his name thereon are still among the records of the Supreme Court.

The change of climate appears to have changed his disposition. In Madras, he has been described as a sound legal adviser to Government, a forcible and exhaustive advocate, gaining the entire confidence of his clients, the respect of the Court and the approbation of the Bar.

The Madras newspapers of that time state that he was responsible for introducing into Madras a scheme for high class education for high class Indians. There is also a reference to George Norton in the "Letter from Madras during the years 1836-39" by "A lady", published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, in 1843.

"Mr. Norton has established a sort of conversations once a week at his own house for the better class of natives to meet and discuss subjects of general interest and information in the hopes of leading them to think of something a little beyond their monthly salaries and diamond ear-rings. One of our visitors had been there last night, so we asked him how he liked it and what was the subject of the conversation. It was some branch of political economy and taxation; but as to how he liked it, he said, "What use hear all that? I know everything Master may talk. Now and then I look in just to see other people there too, and then I make slumber."

In an announcement of Mr. George Norton's law lectures for Indians, it was stated that the lectures would be open to *respectable persons* of all classes, who understood English, after admission of certain gentlemen, European and Hindu. The Madras Gazette Newspaper objected to this arrangement. It observed—"These gentlemen then are made the Judges of respectability and attainments of every person who would attend the lectures! A more extraordinary proceeding we never heard

of: and we sincerely trust the idea did not emanate from any of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned. If the lectures are to be public, they ought to be open to all classes without distinction. It is not for any number of individuals to decide whether the applicant is respectable or worthy to listen to the learned Advocate. It is not to be supposed that any person would attend who is so deficient in the English tongue as not to understand the language in which the learned gentleman intends discoursing; and to limit the number of his hearers to men of 'respectability' is, in our humble opinion, to exclude those who would derive most benefit by attending."

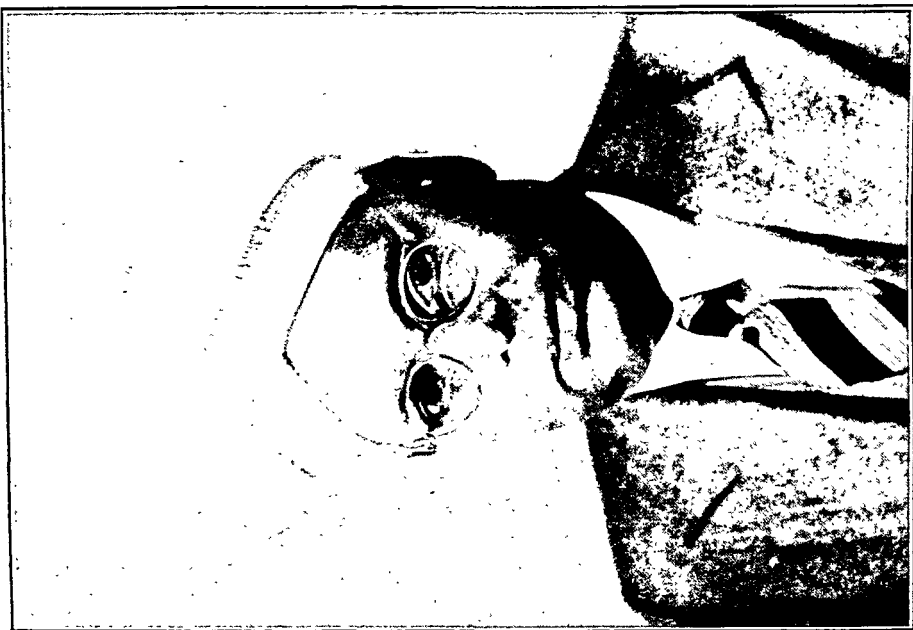
That Mr. Norton's lectures were more appreciated by the Indian community appears from the fact that the members of the Hindu Literary Society on behalf of the Indian inhabitants of Madras presented him with a magnificent plate "as a mark of their grateful acknowledgment of obligation conferred by that learned gentleman upon their community."

In the *Athenæum* of 2nd January, 1844, there is an advertisement :—

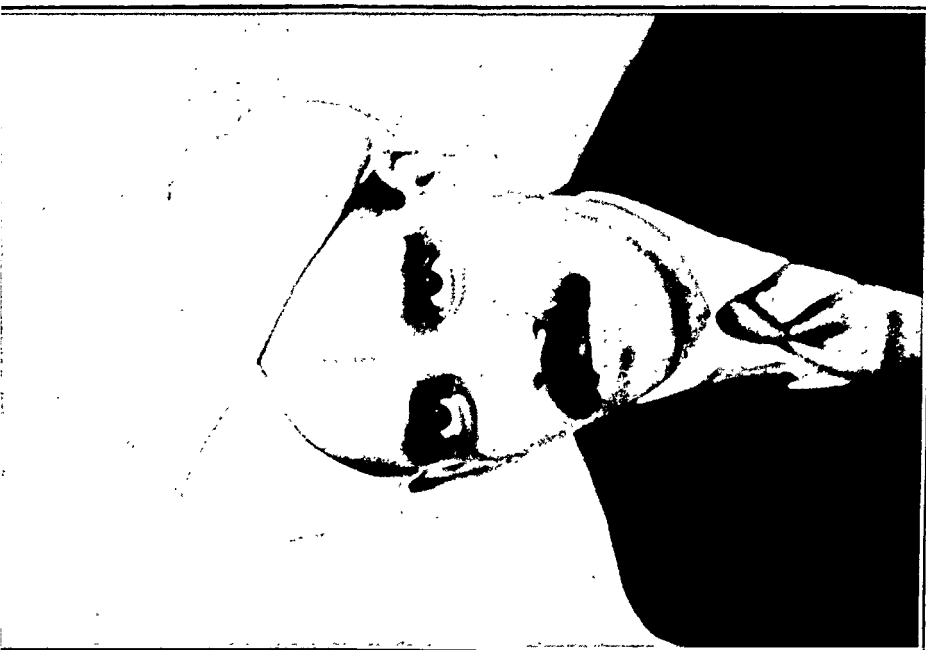
Epitome of the Duties of a Justice of the Peace in India, by G. Norton, Esq., Advocate-General of Madras. Price One Rupee.

The scheme for the education of Indians was initiated by Government during the Governorship of Lord Elphinstone, but George Norton was largely responsible for carrying it out and the principles which he advocated produced such men as Sir T. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Travancore, Sir A. Seshiah Sastry, Dewan of Travancore and Pudukottai, C. Ranganatha Sastry, grandfather of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, Rama Ayyangar and Sir Muthuswami Ayyar, the first Indian appointed to the Bench of the Madras High Court.

George Norton's portrait in barrister's robes is hanging on the walls of Pachaiyappa's Hall. He published for the benefit of that institution a work called "Rudimentals"—a set of lectures upon the English constitution and the principles of Anglo-Indian Government.



T. S. NATARAJA PILLAI, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1928—) President (1936—39),



K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.,
Trustee (1934—) President (1935—38)

George Norton was no relation of the "Eardley" Norton family but Eardley Norton states in his reminiscences that he knew him well in later life when he used to stay and fish with him at his place "Royvols Court" near the Duke of Wellington's seat at Swallowfield, Berks.

He retired from Madras and died in 1877 at the age of 85 years.

John Bruce Norton was born on 5th July, 1815 and was educated at Harrow and at Merton College, Oxford. He played in the Harrow cricket eleven in 1832-33. He was called to the Bar at Lincolns Inn in 1841 and accompanied his father, Sir John Norton, to Madras in 1842. He at once commenced practising at the Madras Bar. His father died on a voyage to Malacca and was buried at sea on the 20th of September, 1843. After his father's death, he held in succession the appointments of Clerk of the Crown, Council for Paupers, Government Pleader and Professor of Law. He was one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of enquiry into and reporting on the evils which existed in the system of judicature in 1859, the recommendations which led to the foundation of the Madras High Court. He was the first person to be appointed Crown Prosecutor of Madras. In 1863, he became Advocate-General of Madras and ex-officio member of the Legislative Council, in which capacity he was connected with most important measures which became law, until his retirement in 1871. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and was for many years the leader of the Madras Bar. Mr. John Bruce Norton did not confine his labours exclusively to his professional and official duties. Like George Norton, he took a deep interest in all that concerned the educational, social and political elevation of the natives of India. He was a patron of Pachaiyappa's charities and for many years delivered an annual address at Pachaiyappa's anniversary in which he reviewed the existing and future prospects of Indian education. He was well-known as a writer of works on Indian law and politics, some of which became standard authorities. His "Administration of Justice in British India" created an immense sensation in England during the debates on the renewal of the Charter in 1854. His "Law of Evidence" was the

first attempt at imparting to the Mofussil Bench and Bar a knowledge of the principles of this subject. His "Topics of Jurisprudence" was written to aid the Indian Judge in the application of the fundamental principles of Equity. He also collected and published "Leading Cases on the Hindu Law of Inheritance", a book which contained all the decided cases from the earliest time down to the time of publication.

He also wrote a number of political works consisting of "Madras, a letter to Mr. Robert Low", "The Rebellion in India" and "Topics for Indian Statesmen". He was for some time the editor of the *Athenæum*—a Madras newspaper.

Some of his criticisms of Mofussil Benches in 1859 were scathing and are extracted below :—

"The two great evils in our present administration of justice arise from the incompetency of the judges and the corruption of all below them. Coupled together, these two causes have made our Civil and Criminal Courts the pest and bane of the country. The amount of perjury which prevails throughout the land is not so much the consequence of the natural character of the people as the result of that feebleness on the Bench which cannot contend against the cunning of false witnesses, whereby Indians see that acts of perjury, subornation of perjury, forgery and the like are the several means of gaining causes: that may be practised with success on the one hand, and with impunity on the other; and therefore most liberally had recourse to. As to the character of native evidence it must be admitted, I fear, that it is altogether untrustworthy. Any number of witnesses may be procured in the bazaar for a few annas."

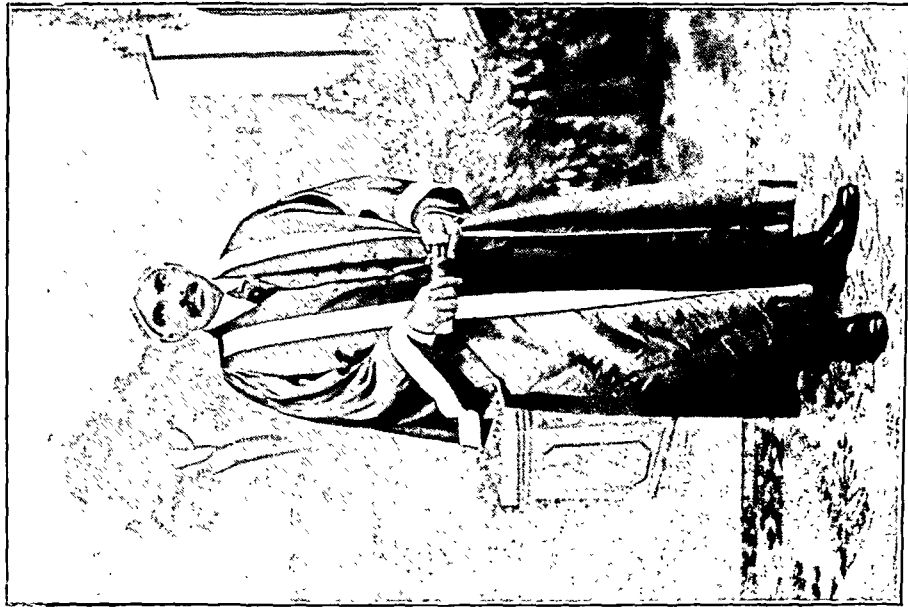
He gives two illustrations: one, a case in Arbuthnot's, "Select Cases", a cause in which a *forged bond* was met by a *forged receipt* and another in which a wealthy Zamindar was charged with murder. After 50 witnesses on either side had sworn to facts which contradicted each other, the Judge availed himself of the "habitual latitude allowed by the law" and

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The progress of Pachaiyappa Institutions and the valuable work they are doing have been stimulated by the liberality of enlightened benefactors. This stream of generous benefactions has gathered strength and volume from year to year.

Scholarships

The roll of honour begins with 1849. On July 5, 1849 "Comaleswaran Coil Streenivasa Pillai" made a deed of assignment in favour of the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities transferring to them his estate, "Metah Thodoocaudoo", consisting of 1500 cawnies in the Taluk of Manimangalam in Chingleput District with the object of providing a permanent fund for the education of Hindu children and youths. C. Srinivasa Pillai, whose descendants are living to-day in Komaleswaranpet, belonged to a respectable Yadava family. He was the son of a wealthy gentleman, C. Muniappa Pillai, and was born on January 21, 1804. He spent his father's wealth and his own in extensive charities. He was one of the original Trustees of our Charities, and was the second President of the Trust Board. He was a pioneer in social reform, and was an ardent advocate of the education of Hindu girls. The splendid Pachaiyappa's Hall in the Esplanade was built under the personal supervision of C. Srinivasa Pillai. This noble philanthropist died on March 27, 1853. His association with Pachaiyappa Institutions is commemorated by his portrait which hangs in the Old College Hall. In 1869, a school was established out of his bequest for the education of Hindu girls—an object dear to his heart. It was later on transferred to the National Indian Association. Srinivasa Pillai's trust deed enjoined that he and his eldest male representatives in succession should nominate one or more scholars called "Streenivasa's Scholars" to be educated at any Institution managed by the Trustees, one-eighth of the total funds being reserved for the maintenance of these scholars. According to this



DIVAN BAHADUR DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR,
 B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G.
 Trustee (1933—) ; President (1938—41).



G. JANAKIRAM CHETTY,
 Trustee (1934—).

provision, scholarships are granted out of this estate to poor Non-Brahmin students of the College and High School, Madras, who are selected by the male representatives of the enlightened donor. Owing to certain difficulties, the "Metah" was sold for Rs. 20,000/- on January 17, 1921, and a generous contribution has been made towards the cost of construction of Pachaiyappa's Hostel. A block of rooms in this building has been named after him.

In 1877, a sum of Rs. 741/- was collected by the friends of the late Hon'ble G. Lakshmi Narasu Chettiar, C.S.I., who was one of the Trustees, to be used for scholarships. Originally, this scholarship was awarded to the student who passed first in the Middle School Examination from Chengalvaraya Naicker's Middle School. From 1933, this has been awarded to poor, deserving students of Form IV in the High School, Madras, for completing the S.S.L.C. Course. We have the portrait of Hon'ble G. Lakshmi Narasu Chettiar in Pachaiyappa's Hall.

In 1883, an endowment of the value of Rs. 4,550/- was made to the University by an old Pachaiyappa boy, V. Rama Iyengar, C.S.I., who became the Dewan of Travancore and was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1871 to 1883. The scholarship is of the annual value of Rs. 144/- and is awarded every alternate year by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to a student who joins the III B.Sc. Class of Pachaiyappa's College.

John Bruce Norton, for eighteen years the Patron of the Charities, died in 1883; his portrait was placed in Pachaiyappa's Hall. After his death, a meeting of the citizens of Madras was held on August 21, 1884, in the house of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I.; Sir T. Muthusamy Iyer, K.C.I.E., presided. The object of the meeting was to raise funds to honour the memory of the great Barrister who was not only a keen champion of the cause of education of Indians, but was also closely associated with Pachaiyappa Institutions. The Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin were amongst the subscribers to this fund which reached a total of Rs. 3,000/-. This sum was used for instituting

a scholarship in 1884. From this corpus, a sum of Rs. 10/- is given every month to a student of Pachaiyappa's College who takes the highest place in the F. A. Examination and joins the B. A. class.

In the year 1888, Dondiakada Kissen Singh of the Accountant-General's Office gave Rs. 1,000/- to found a scholarship to be given to the best student of the Rajput race or failing him, the scholarship to be given to the best Sanskrit scholar reading in Pachaiyappa Institutions.

In 1893, Sri Raja Goday Narayana Gajapati Rau, C. I. E., founded two endowments in his name, one for a scholarship and one for a prize, donating Rs. 3,500/-. The Goday Vari scholarship is awarded every alternate year to the student of the Junior B. A. class, who takes Sanskrit as his Second Language and who takes the highest place in a competitive examination in it. In the same year, Gommundipundi Amritammal, a pious Hindu lady, gave Rs. 4,000/- to the Trustees for educational and religious purposes. Out of this fund, a scholarship is awarded to a student of the Beri Chetty Vysia Community, reading in the Intermediate class. This scholarship is of the value of Rs. 50/-, and is tenable for two years.

A rich Vysia lady—Oleti Ranganayaki Ammal, widow of Venkata Bhotlu Chetti, executed a will on March 30, 1904, providing for an endowment of house properties, valued at about Rs. 76,000/-, to be administered by the Trustees. The will prescribed certain religious charities, provided for the grant of gold medals and the creation and maintenance of a Hostel for poor Vysia (Kometi) students. Out of the funds of this Charity, the Trustees have constructed a block of rooms in Pachaiyappa's Hostel for the exclusive use of the Vysia Students of the College.

Karlapati Ramanujayya, an old boy, in his will dated March 27, 1901, left an endowment for scholarships. The Trustees received the endowment in 1904, and resolved to grant out of the income a scholarship to a student of the Junior B.A. class who

passed the Intermediate Examination with Telugu or Sanskrit as the second Language. It is awarded in the first instance to a student of the testator's community, Vysia, Trivarnika or Kometi. The endowment consists of the proceeds of the sale of the house of the donor in Tondiarpet. The scholarship is of the value of Rs. 70/- and is tenable for two years.

From 1906 dates the Narayana Aiyangar's scholarship in the High School at Madras. It is awarded to the students of the Sri Vaishnava Brahmin community (preferably the donor's relations) in the School, nominated by the Donor's representative.

1908 saw the endowment of a scholarship named after Sir Henry Stokes. Sir Henry Stokes, K.C.S.I., was a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras from 1888 to 1893, and retired from service in 1893. His tenure of office was marked not only by administrative ability but also a liberal policy regarding higher education and he distinguished himself by encouraging educated Indians in Public Services. A meeting of his friends and admirers, presided by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Salem, desired to commemorate his services and a sum of Rs. 3,900/- was collected. A scholarship was instituted for the best student who took Mathematics in the B.A. class of the College after passing his Intermediate Examination from the College.

1911 saw another munificent endowment. Tanjore Subbaraya Mehta, who belonged to a famous firm of Diamond Merchants, offered Rs. 30,000/- for founding an educational institution in memory of his brother, Neelakanta Mehta. Just at that time, a site was being purchased for the College Hostel at Chetput and the Trustees resolved to name the Central Block of the Hostel as the Neelakanta Mehta Ward, and also award a scholarship to a Gujarati Brahmin student reading in the High School at Madras or the College, to be chosen by the Donor or the senior member of his family. In the absence of any eligible candidate from the community, the Trustees were empowered to award the scholarship to any bright and deserving Brahmin student.

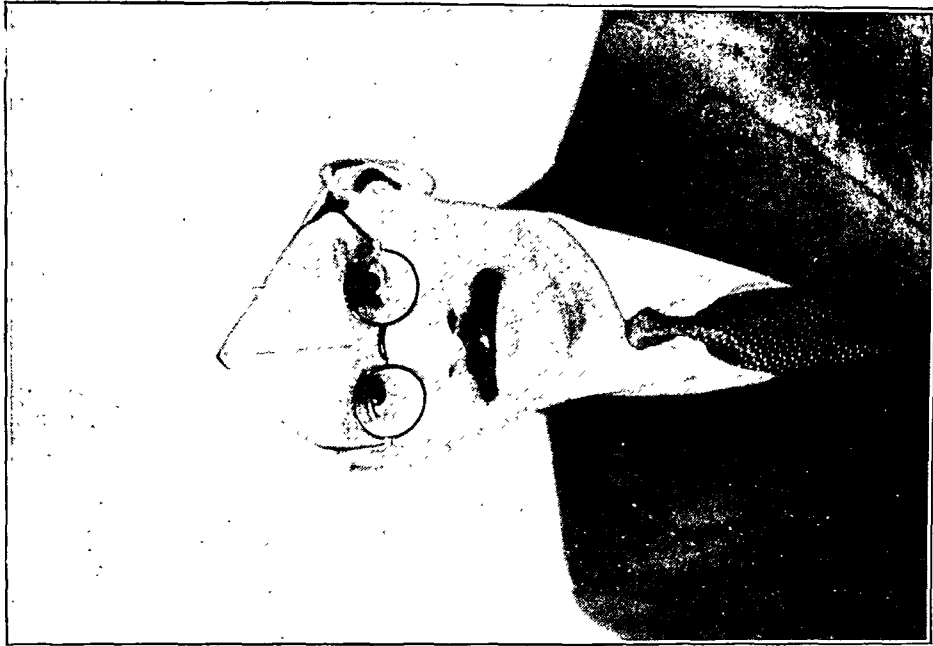
In 1914, the Estate of Mylai Chellammal came under the management of the Trustees. She was born in a village near Tirupporur and became an orphan even as a child. She was brought up by her relative, Muniappa Gramani, who married her to his nephew, Vadamalai Gramani. Vadamalai Gramani amassed a huge fortune. Before his death, he wanted to provide for the education of poor and deserving students from his vast wealth ; but, he died before he could execute a will. His faithful widow carried out his intentions. She made a number of wills and by her last will, dated the 28th of November, 1913, she left her property worth about Rs. 46,000/-, consisting of buildings, cocoanut gardens and house sites, to be managed by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities for advancing education, meeting the expenses of students for food, clothing and books, and building a boarding house in her name for Hindu students other than Brahmins. This wish was partly fulfilled later by the estate contributing for a block of rooms in Pachaiyappa's Hostel. Indigent Non-Brahmin students of the High School and the College at Madras are helped by this will. Chellammal died in 1917 ; but her name lives for ever.

C. Shunmukhasundara Mudaliar was a wealthy magnate of Chintadripet. By a decree of the High Court, dated the 1st of October, 1914, his property became vested in the Trustees from 1915. They are providing out of it for certain specified religious charities at the Sri Authipureeswar Temple, Chintadripet, and are awarding scholarships amounting to Rs. 40/- per mensem to poor Vellala students selected by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Rao Bahadur Saidapet Chandrasekhara Mudaliar, son of S. Subbaraya Mudaliar, who retired as a Civil Surgeon, executed a will on the 7th of September, 1920, endowing Rs. 10,000/- to be administered by the Trustees. The income from this was to be used for giving 9 scholarships, first to the Donor's family, then to Vellalas and then to other Non-Brahmins in the absence of



RAO BAHADUR A. DURAISWAMI MUDALIAR,
Trustee (1936—).



W. S. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1940—).

candidates of the former categories. These scholarships are of the following value:—

I to III Form Rs. 30/- each ;

IV to V „ Rs. 50/- „

VI „ Rs. 55/-;

Junior and Senior Intermediate classes Rs. 100/- each ;

B.A. Classes Rs. 130/-

Thus, these scholarships are tenable both in the High School and the College at Madras and they are to be awarded by the donor or his nominee, who at present is his nephew, Mr. S. K. Appu Mudaliar. After the latter's life-time, they will be awarded by the Trustees.

1921 saw a number of endowments. Pungatur Guruswamy Mudaliar made a will on May 5, 1921, endowing Rs. 2,000/- for scholarships in the College and High School at Madras to poor Vellala Students. Two scholarships are to be given, one in the Sixth Form and the other in the Intermediate Class. If poor Vellalas are not available, these scholarships could be given to poor, deserving Non-Brahmin students. But, in all cases, the students should preferably be orphans, and are to be chosen by the testator's representatives. On August 17, 1921, Mylapore Samudram Rajaratna Mudaliar, who was the then Secretary of the Egmore Benefit Fund, willed away his house, No. 6, East Mada Street, Mylapore, and all available cash, to the Trustees. The property amounted to Rs. 18,600/- and interest from it was to be used to provide scholarships for Vellala Students of marked ability selected on the results of the Intermediate Examinations or otherwise, so as to enable them to continue their higher studies. A noteworthy provision in the will expects the students thus helped to repay the sums taken by them in instalments, so that the endowment may be gradually enriched and made more useful.

Dr. Gangadaram Venkataswami Naidu left, by his will dated the 28th of May, 1923, nearly Rs. 70,000/- in immovable properties

including a house in Mint Street and Government Security bonds to be administered by the Trustees. The income from this, after paying some annuities to his sons, should be expended on the primary education of poor Non-Brahmin Students "till India becomes one caste and one nation". Afterwards, it should be awarded to deserving boys in general. If Primary Education is made compulsory by the State or Municipality, the endowment is to be used for the promotion of Secondary and Higher Education. The worthy doctor, who belonged to the Baliya caste, was born in Bangalore in 1860, entered the Government Medical Service, and retired as a Civil Assistant Surgeon.

1927 saw the benefaction of nearly Rs. 14,000/- given by Velagavaram Rajaratnam Chettiar. He belonged to the Baliya Community and distinguished himself as a Dubash of Binny & Co. His will provided for scholarships to poor students of his community reading in Pachaiyappa's High School and College at Madras.

A Yadava landlord of Triplicane, T. B. Venkatachalam Pillai, executed a will on the 31st of October, 1930, leaving his estate, worth nearly Rs. 42,039-14-9, to be administered by the Trustees. He was the son of Bhadrachalam Pillai who was a high official in the Revenue Department of the Madras Government. The testator died on the 21st of January, 1931. His estate included a house in Triplicane, a house in Cuddalore, Government Pronotes and deposits in the Imperial Bank. The will set apart funds for contribution to the Triplicane Unani Dispensary and any Ayurvedic Dispensary run by the Trustees. This enlightened provision enables the Trustees to make annual grants of Rs. 50/- from this Estate to Chengalvaraya Naicker's Ayurvedic Dispensary. The benefactor's interest in sports is seen in the provision made for giving a silver cup, after the death of the testator's wife, to the winners in the Annual Tennis Tournament (Doubles) of the College and School at Madras. As regards education, 4 scholarships are to be awarded to poor and deserving Yadava Students studying in Pachaiyappa's Institutions at Madras, who are to be selected by his nephew, Mr. T. R. Bhushanam Pillai or his nominee. Each scholarship is to be of the value of Rs. 15/- per mensem.

In 1931, Appandai Mallinath Jain, endowed on the 18th of April, Rs. 2,500/- for a scholarship. The donor, who belonged to a respectable Jain family, rose high in Government service. His object was to encourage higher education among Tamil speaking Jains. Hence, he desired that a scholarship should be awarded to a poor Jain student who, having taken the highest place in the Intermediate or B.A. examination, desires to continue in the B.A. Honours or M.A. Classes of the College. In case such a student is not available, the award is to be made to a student of the Tamil Jain community, who, after taking the highest rank in the S.S.L.C. examination, joins the Intermediate Class in the College.

Pikapadi Oomapati Pattar, Jewel Merchant of Madras, died on September 26, 1922. He was the brother of Kalyanasundara Pattar, who was the Secretary of the Board of Trustees for a number of years. Before his demise, he made a will on the 31st of July, 1922, providing for the management of his property worth Rs. 3,829 by the Trustees, if his daughter Pankajammal, to whom he assigned it, died without issue. In course of time, his daughter also died, and the property came into the hands of the Trustees in 1932. It consists of a house in Purasawalkam, and the income amounts to Rs. 15 per mensem. The donor provided that scholarships should be given out of this income to poor students of this community, that is, Visvakarmas. In the same year, 1932, Mr. P. Sankarasubbupillai, a Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Tuticorin, endowed a sum of Rs. 17,000 for scholarships to be given after his life-time to poor Maruthuva students, sons of his relations in the Tinnevely District and poor students of Pachaiyappa's College.

Caravadi Srinivasa Rao, landed proprietor of Madras, made a will on November 20, 1908, assigning his Srothriyam Village of Chandra Padiya worth about Rs. 5,000 to the Trustees for "giving education according to the income as the Trustees think fit". The property is in Nellore District and is of the extent of 1852 acres including gardens, wet, dry and waste lands. It is estimated that the net income may be about Rs. 300 each year. The property came under the management of the Trustees in 1935.

Chantasala Yasodamma, widow of Chantasala Kuppiiah Chetty, assigned her immovable properties to the Trustees on May 31, 1936, to award out of the income certain scholarships to students preferably of the Vysia Community reading in Pachaiyappa Institutions, after paying a maintenance allowance to the testatrix. The property consists of tenements in Devaraja Mudali Street, valued at Rs. 10,000/-. In the same year, on December 14, Mandalam Muniswamy Naidu, a Government pensioner, endowed Rs. 5,000/- for scholarships in the High School, Madras, in Forms I to VI, to students of the Mootha Kamma Telugu Community.

On November 28, 1938, the Cycle Importers' Association endowed Rs. 1,075-14-4 for the grant of scholarships to poor and deserving students of the College.

When Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad celebrated his *Shashtiabdapurthi* in September, 1941, he gave Rs. 2,000/- to the College. This endowment is to be used to award a scholarship to the most deserving student of the Tamil branch of the B. O. L. course.

Medals

In 1870, the friends and admirers of S. Jayaram Chetty, who was for many years a Trustee, subscribed Rs. 750/- and founded a gold medal to be awarded in Pachaiyappa's School. Till 1893, it was awarded to the student of Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras, who passed highest in the Matriculation Examination. In 1894, when the Tilasthanam Krishnamachariar's gold medal was founded to be awarded to the student who passed highest in the Matriculation Examination in all Pachaiyappa's High Schools, the medal was transferred to the College and given to the student who passed highest in the F. A. examination. From 1934, it has been awarded for proficiency in English in the Intermediate Examination. The portrait of S. Jayaram Chetty is found in Pachaiyappa's Hall.



SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTY,
Trustee (1928-33) and (1942-
).



M. RATHAKRISHNA PILLAY, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1942-
).

The great philanthropist, Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar, C.I.E., gave Rs. 1,200/- to found a gold medal on the occasion of his son joining school on the 15th of February, 1888. This medal was to be awarded to the best student in the highest class of Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial School. In 1895, when the Day classes in this School were abolished, the medal was given to the student of Pachaiyappa's College who passed highest in the "*Philosophy Branch of the Science Division*" of the B.A. examination. It may be noted that Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1895 to 1906.

In 1893, a gold medal was founded in memory of General R. M. Macdonald, who, as Director of Public Instruction, took a keen interest in the College and who died in 1890. The Memorial Committee collected Rs. 2,500, and out of the interest on this sum the medal was to be awarded to the student of our College who came out first in any Branch of the Science division of the B.A. degree examination. The Committee desired that the medal should be awarded in Physics, when provision was made for it in the College. Accordingly, after the Physics chair was founded in the College in 1913, the medal has been awarded to a student of that Branch.

Tilasthanam Krishnamachariar, who was for many years, Headmaster of Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram, donated in 1894 Rs. 1,000 for giving a gold medal to a student in any of Pachaiyappa's High Schools, who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination. Now, this medal is awarded to the student who stands first in the A group subjects in the S. S. L. C. examination.

In 1902, Lord Amptill, Governor of Madras, presided over the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the College. In response to appeals for endowments, P. S. Thaivasikhamony Chettiar, an old student of the High School, perpetuated the memory of his father, Pondicherry Srirangam Chettiar, Proprietor of an Oil

Factory in Madras, by donating Rs. 1,000 for a gold medal to be named after his father and to be awarded to the student of the College who should pass first in English in the B.A. degree examination.

Oleti Ranganayaki Ammal, in her will of 1904, provided for the grant of gold medals to Vysia (Kometi) students of Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras, who get the highest places in the Matriculation Examination, and to students of the same community in Pachaiyappa's College, who secure the highest places in the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

From the charities, established in July 24, 1912, of Pappu Chetti Raghaviah Chetti, a gold medal has been awarded to the Vysia student of the College standing first in the B.A. degree examination and, failing him, to the Vysia student of the College who stands first in the Intermediate Examination. A sum of Rs. 20,000/- has also been given to name a ward in the Hostel.

In 1921, the Park Town Young Men's Hindu Association gave an endowment of Rs. 264/- to the High School at Madras for a gold medal called The Muthukumaraswamy Gold Medal. This is awarded to the Beri Chetty Vysia student who stands first in the S.S.L.C. examination within that community.

On the 31st of August, 1928, Mr. P. K. Vidya Sagar, an old boy employed in the Customs Department, endowed a gold medal commemorating his father, Vidwan Poovai Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, who was for many years a Tamil Pandit in the High School at Madras. The medal is to be awarded to a Non-Brahmin student of Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras, who passes, in the first year, the S.S.L.C. examination with proficiency in Tamil. The late Sadhu B. Ramanandaswami of Trichinopoly founded a gold medal by endowing Rs. 600/- in the same year in memory of Guru Brahmanandaswami who was his teacher, to be given to a student proficient in Sanskrit in the College. From 1934, this medal has been awarded to the student who passes first in Sanskrit in the B.A. degree examination. On 22nd November of the same year, Pattur Tiruvengada Mudaliar instituted a gold medal to be awarded to a Non-Brahmin graduate of the College standing

first among the Philosophy graduates of the year. The donor, who gave Rs. 1,000/- for this purpose, was a great philanthropist and was born on August 2, 1871. He was an old boy of the College and started life as a teacher, but later became a Dubash of Messrs Volkart Bros. He died on January 24, 1931.

A noteworthy feature of the will of T. B. Venkatachalam Pillai (1930) is the provision for six gold medals named after his son as "Venkata Bhadrachalam Gold Medals"—five to be awarded to Yadava students of the High School and College at Madras, and one to a student of the High School at Chidambaram—from the IV Form upwards. These students must pass their examination taking the first rank in English among the Yadava students. The medals are embossed with the figure of Lord Krishna reclining on the cow and playing His divine flute, and should be of the value of Rs. 30/- each.

In 1931, Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, C.I.E., who was one of the Trustees from 1919 to 1934 and was President in 1928, founded a gold medal in honour of Sir George Frederic Stanley, Governor of Madras from 1929-34. The endowment was for Rs. 500/-, and the medal is awarded to the student of the College who stands first in Branch III (History) of the B. A. Hons. degree examination. If not given to any Honours student, it is to be awarded to the student who stands first in the B. A. degree examination in Group IV-A (History).

Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chettiar, Proprietor of "Ananda Press", S. V. Venkateswar & Co. and Thompson & Co., in the Trust deed of the Sri Venkateswara Hostel, which was drawn up on October 20, 1933, set apart a percentage of the income derived from the hostel to award gold medals to students of certain institutions. He was an old Pachaiyappa boy. The medal is awarded to the Vysia student who produces the best essay in Philosophy.

Dr. S. Rangachary, physician and surgeon, was born on April 28, 1882 at Sarukkai (Tanjore Dt.). He died in 1935. His wife, Kamala Rangachary, donated in his memory Rs. 1,000 to

the College on November 9, 1935, the income from which is to be used for the award of a gold medal or a prize to the student of the College, who secures a pass in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics in the B.A. degree examination in the first year and secures the highest number of marks therein.

In 1936, a gold medal was founded in memory of Professor P. Subramania Iyya of the College who died in August, 1932. The late Professor had a long record of service in the College, starting his life as Lecturer in English in 1911. The Karanakkamma Sabha, of which he was the founder, collected funds for a memorial, and gave Rs. 700/- in 1936 to the Trustees for awarding a medal to the best student of the College who passes his B.A. examination in full with the highest number of marks in English.

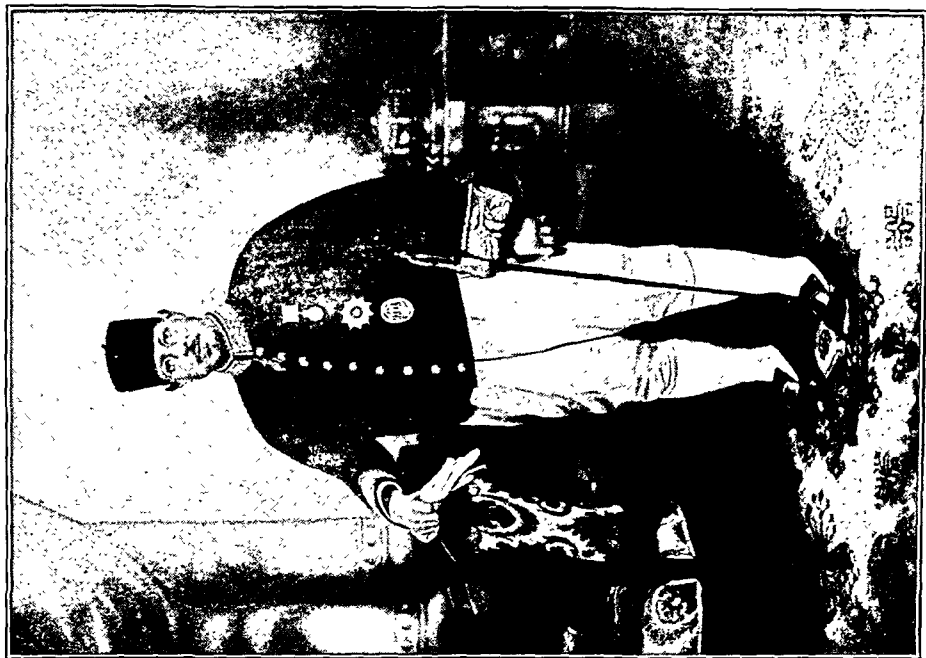
In memory of Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, an endowment was made on March 25, 1939. A flourishing lawyer of Gooty, the Diwan Bahadur engaged himself in many public activities. After his death in 1933, a memorial Committee collected Rs. 572/-, the income from which is being used to award a medal or a prize to the student of the College, who secures the highest number of marks in Politics among those who pass the B. A. degree examination in April at the first appearance.

Prizes

An important event in November 1892 was the Golden Jubilee of Pachaiyappa's College, when the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Viceroy, presided. Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, K.C.S.I., marked the occasion by establishing two prizes in his name out of an endowment of Rs. 2,000/-. Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, who was born on March 22, 1828, was one of our *free* scholars. He entered government service in 1848 and rose rapidly there. In 1872, he became Dewan of Travancore, and in 1878, of Pudukottah, acting there as Dewan-Regent from 1886-1894. One of our most distinguished Old Boys, he left this world full of honours and fame in 1903. He endowed prizes, each of the value of Rs. 40/-. One of these prizes is awarded to the student of the College who writes the best *impromptu* English Essay, and the other to the one who



R. M. STATHAM, M.A., I.E.S., C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.



Sir MAHOMED USMAN, K.C.I.E., B.A., M.L.C.,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.

stands first in English elocution at an annual competition in our College.

The Sri Goday Vari Prize, instituted in 1893 by Sri Raja Goday Narayana Gajapati Rau, C.I.E., is awarded to a student of Form VI of Pachaiyappa's High School at Madras.

Next year (1894) a prize was endowed by Rai Bahadur P. Anandacharlu, B.A., B.L., who gave Rs. 200/- to commemorate the valuable services rendered to Pachaiyappa's Institutions by Basil Lavery, Principal from 1851 to 1877. The prize is awarded to the student of the High School, Madras, who stands first in English in Form VI. It may be noted in this connection that, as requested by his pupils and "friends of native education" at a public meeting, the portrait of Lavery was placed in Pachaiyappa's Hall in 1890.

In 1901, Maharaja Sri Sayyaji Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, during his tour in South India, paid a visit to the College and donated Rs. 500/-. Till 1933, the Trustees were awarding a prize in his name to the best student in English in the Senior B. A. Class. Now, the prize is given to a student for proficiency in History.

Baron Pentland of Lyth, Governor of Madras (1912-19) who took a sympathetic interest in the College and who laid the foundation of our Hostel at Chetput on April 1, 1914, endowed on March 20, 1918, a sum of Rs. 1,500/- to the College. This sum is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The Trustees resolved to institute a prize out of this income to be awarded to the most distinguished student of the year in the College.

In 1926, T. S. Ramachandra Iyer endowed Rs. 500/- for prizes in the College for proficiency in Tamil. He was born in 1871, and studied in Pachaiyappa's College, receiving a scholarship. He served the Government in the Registration Department as the personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration. A scholar in Tamil, English and Sanskrit, he died on July 23, 1934. The Trustees decided to award a prize to the student of the College who writes the best *impromptu* Tamil essay.

On November 2, 1928, Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, a member of the Trust Board from 1928 and President in this memorable year of the College Centenary, was kind enough to institute a prize in honour of Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras during 1924-29, (who presided over the 81st and 85th anniversaries of Pachaiyappa's Charities). The endowment was Rs. 500/- and, out of the interest, a prize was to be awarded to the student who, in the opinion of the Principal, deserved it. The Trustees resolved to award the prize to the student standing first in Branch IV (Economics) of the B. A. Honours degree examination.

In 1931, Appandai Mallinath Jain endowed Rs. 350/- for a prize to be awarded to the best Jain student of the College who passes the Intermediate Examination.

Cups

In 1939, two ever rolling silver cups were instituted. Rao Bahadur N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Retired Superintendent of the Government School of Arts instituted a silver cup of the value of Rs. 60/- on March 4 to be given to the best player in Tennis among the Senior students in the annual sports of the College. On the 23rd of January of the same year, Rao Bahadur, D. S. Sarma, Principal at the time, instituted a Silver Cup of the value of Rs. 60/- called "Pachaiyappa's College Principal's Cup," to be awarded annually to that College which distinguishes itself in an inter-collegiate debate in English held under the auspices of Pachaiyappa's College and open to all Arts Colleges within a radius of 20 miles from Madras.

Thus, in tracing the course which philanthropy has taken during the hundred years of our College history, we are reminded of the great and illustrious examples of the magnates of the western countries who bestow their thoughts not merely on the needy scholars but on the educational centres from which the scholars proceed. Examples of men like Carnegie, whose magnificent endowment gives free education to the largest number of

the students of the Aberdeen University, will certainly stir the hearts of our countrymen to help the cause of learning at this great centre of national education. In the west, though scholars are helped, the greatest help is rendered to the Universities themselves. Chairs are endowed in order to promote the growth and development of different branches of studies. In our College, new departments of learning have to be organized in order to increase her usefulness. Courses of studies leading to the Bachelor of Commerce Degree, pass and honours, opening of Honours schools in Sciences, affiliation in fresh subjects, are only a few phases of those activities which are essential to a great seat of national culture but for which large endowments are required. It is our prayer that the enlightened philanthropists of our land will endow new chairs in our College and thus disseminate a wider and varied type of knowledge to a larger section of our countrymen.

Donors to the Residential College

The dream of years became a reality when the College was shifted to its new abode in Chetput. Numerous kind-hearted donors helped to realise this project by their contributions.

The late Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengadathan Chettiar, senior partner of Messrs V. Perumal Chetty & Sons (Stationers) and Messrs Hoe & Co. (Printers) and managing partner of the Madras Pencil Factory, and one of the Trustees from 1934 to 1941 December, gave a handsome donation of Rs. 20,000/-. Mr. V. S. Singaravelu Mudaliar of Conjeevaram, who had retired as Assistant Engineer from the Bombay presidency, donated Rs. 10,000/-. Mr. C. K. Doraisamy Mudaliar, Merchant of Conjeevaram and an old boy of Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeevaram, gave a gift of Rs. 5,000/.

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar of Coimbatore, Advocate, who is connected with several industrial concerns and takes interest in the co-operative movement, gave us Rs. 2,000/-. Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, ever since his graduation from Presidency College in 1924, has taken a leading part in the political life of India. He has been associated

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1. In his letter dated 18th April 1842.

2. Minutes of the University Board, 3rd December 1842. The Governors of the Madras University in their First Annual Report (1842) state: "The foundation of a public school by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Funds at which at this period between 400 and 500 are receiving instruction in reading and writing English—and the success of other Educational Establishments where the same and higher instruction is imparted upon the lowest terms—have obviated the necessity of maintaining the Preparatory School as an auxiliary of this Institution."

† Refers to Presidency College.

was opened in 1841 with Mr. E. B. Powell as its Headmaster. The management of the school was vested in a body consisting of a President and fourteen Governors. The founder of the University was Lord Elphinstone and its first President was Mr. George Norton, who was responsible for salvaging Pachaiyappa's bequest, and for the scheme of educational charities under the Trust, and who, with an indefatigable zeal and rare ardour, devoted himself to the task of organizing South Indian Education. The Governors were seven Englishmen and seven Indians. Among the Indian Governors, that were first appointed, four were the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's College: Mr. V. Raghavachariar, Mr. C. Srinivasa Pillai, Mr. Chokkappa Chettiar and Mr. Arumuga Mudaliar. The rapid progress of Pachaiyappa's school must have been largely due to the experience gained by these gentlemen by their association with the Governing Body of the Madras University. In fact, the two Institutions were regarded as one³. We noted above that the Government Preparatory School was merged in our school when it was established in 1842. Thenceforward, Pachaiyappa's Institution served as a feeder to the High School of Madras University. Out of Pachaiyappa's Foundation, the Trustees maintained also a number of scholarships in the latter school. Even at their third meeting held on 7th December 1841, when they decided to start a school of their own, they resolved also to send "a number of boys who were the descendants of respectable families and were in distressed condition, unable to pay the school-fee," to the Madras University, remitting their fee from the charity fund. A joint committee consisting of the President and two members of the University Board and two members of the Board of Trustees was constituted to draw up the scheme of scholarships and to select the scholars. These scholars were required to attend Pachaiyappa's Anniversary meetings, and the best of them were asked to write essays and read them. Among those who benefited by the scholarships were

3. Dr. David Duncan speaking at a social gathering of the students of Pachaiyappa's Institutions organized in connection with the Golden Jubilee of Pachaiyappa's College (1892) said:—"No doubt there are personal reasons why I should have been invited to this meeting and one of these, I think, is the intimate relations that have existed, for at least forty out of fifty years that Pachaiyappa's Institution existed, between Pachaiyappa's School and College and my own well-beloved Presidency College, I have never been able quite to distinguish between the two institutions during the whole of the 23 years that I have been in Madras."

the Hon'ble V. Rama Ayyangar, C.S.I., the Hon'ble V. Sata-gopacharlu, the Hon'ble Sir A. Seshiah Sastriar, C.S.I., Sir T. Madhava Rao, C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., and in later days P. Ranganatha Mudaliar, who became Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in Presidency College. Every year on the 1st of January the Trustees used to remit to the University Rs. 2,500/- for the purpose of awarding the scholarships. Thus, Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, besides serving as a feeder to the High School of the Madras University, enabled poor Hindu students to prosecute their higher studies by giving them material assistance. This arrangement lasted for well-nigh forty years, and came to an end only when Pachaiyappa's grew to be a full-fledged College. But we have a long way yet to travel in our narrative to reach that stage in the development of Pachaiyappa's Central Institution.

Mr. McNamee, under whose headship Pachaiyappa's Primary School began, seems to have been there only for a short time.⁴ Very little is known about him. During the time of his successor, Mr. Ewing, the designation of Headmaster was changed to that of Principal. If Mr. Eyre Burton Powell had the distinction of being designated Headmaster of the Madras University, Mr. R. Ewing had the unique honour of being called Principal of Pachaiyappa's Primary School⁵. In the year 1846, the strength of the school was over 600, much in excess of the limit set by the Trustees; and the salary of the Principal was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250/- per month. In 1849, the teaching staff consisted of 23 members with Mr. Ewing as Principal.⁶

There were two departments in the School, 'English' and 'Vernacular.' All subjects except the vernacular were taught by the English Tutors. The Munshis were in charge of vernacular teaching, the Indian languages offered being Tamil

4. A resolution of the Trustees dated 11th February 1844 refers to him as the late Headmaster.

5. The designation 'Principal' appears in the Registers for the first time on 1st April 1846.

6. Proceedings of the Trust Board dated 3rd September 1849.

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The educational efforts of the Trustees did not stop with the Preparatory School. They co-operated with the management of the 'Madras University', as Presidency College was then called, which was established by Government in 1840. The Madras University began as a Preparatory School. In 1842, when the school was started, the Preparatory School of the University was closed and the pupils were transferred to the newly founded school²; and in the meanwhile steps were taken to inaugurate the next stage of the 'Central Collegiate Institution or University,' namely, the High School.† The High School

1. In his letter dated 18th April 1842.

2. Minutes of the University Board, 3rd December 1842. The Governors of the Madras University in their First Annual Report (1842) state: "The foundation of a public school by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Funds at which at this period between 400 and 500 are receiving instruction in reading and writing English—and the success of other Educational Establishments where the same and higher instruction is imparted upon the lowest terms—have obviated the necessity of maintaining the Preparatory School as an auxiliary of this Institution."

† Refers to Presidency College.

was opened in 1841 with Mr. E. B. Powell as its Headmaster. The management of the school was vested in a body consisting of a President and fourteen Governors. The founder of the University was Lord Elphinstone and its first President was Mr. George Norton, who was responsible for salvaging Pachaiyappa's bequest, and for the scheme of educational charities under the Trust, and who, with an indefatigable zeal and rare ardour, devoted himself to the task of organizing South Indian Education. The Governors were seven Englishmen and seven Indians. Among the Indian Governors, that were first appointed, four were the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's College: Mr. V. Raghavachariar, Mr. C. Srinivasa Pillai, Mr. Chokkappa Chettiar and Mr. Arumuga Mudaliar. The rapid progress of Pachaiyappa's school must have been largely due to the experience gained by these gentlemen by their association with the Governing Body of the Madras University. In fact, the two Institutions were regarded as one³. We noted above that the Government Preparatory School was merged in our school when it was established in 1842. Thenceforward, Pachaiyappa's Institution served as a feeder to the High School of Madras University. Out of Pachaiyappa's Foundation, the Trustees maintained also a number of scholarships in the latter school. Even at their third meeting held on 7th December 1841, when they decided to start a school of their own, they resolved also to send "a number of boys who were the descendants of respectable families and were in distressed condition, unable to pay the school-fee," to the Madras University, remitting their fee from the charity fund. A joint committee consisting of the President and two members of the University Board and two members of the Board of Trustees was constituted to draw up the scheme of scholarships and to select the scholars. These scholars were required to attend Pachaiyappa's Anniversary meetings, and the best of them were asked to write essays and read them. Among those who benefited by the scholarships were

the Hon'ble V. Rama Ayyangar, C.S.I., the Hon'ble V. Sata-gopacharlu, the Hon'ble Sir A. Seshiah Sastriar, C.S.I., Sir T. Madhava Rao, C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., and in later days P. Ranganatha Mudaliar, who became Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in Presidency College. Every year on the 1st of January the Trustees used to remit to the University Rs. 2,500/- for the purpose of awarding the scholarships. Thus, Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, besides serving as a feeder to the High School of the Madras University, enabled poor Hindu students to prosecute their higher studies by giving them material assistance. This arrangement lasted for well-nigh forty years, and came to an end only when Pachaiyappa's grew to be a full-fledged College. But we have a long way yet to travel in our narrative to reach that stage in the development of Pachaiyappa's Central Institution.

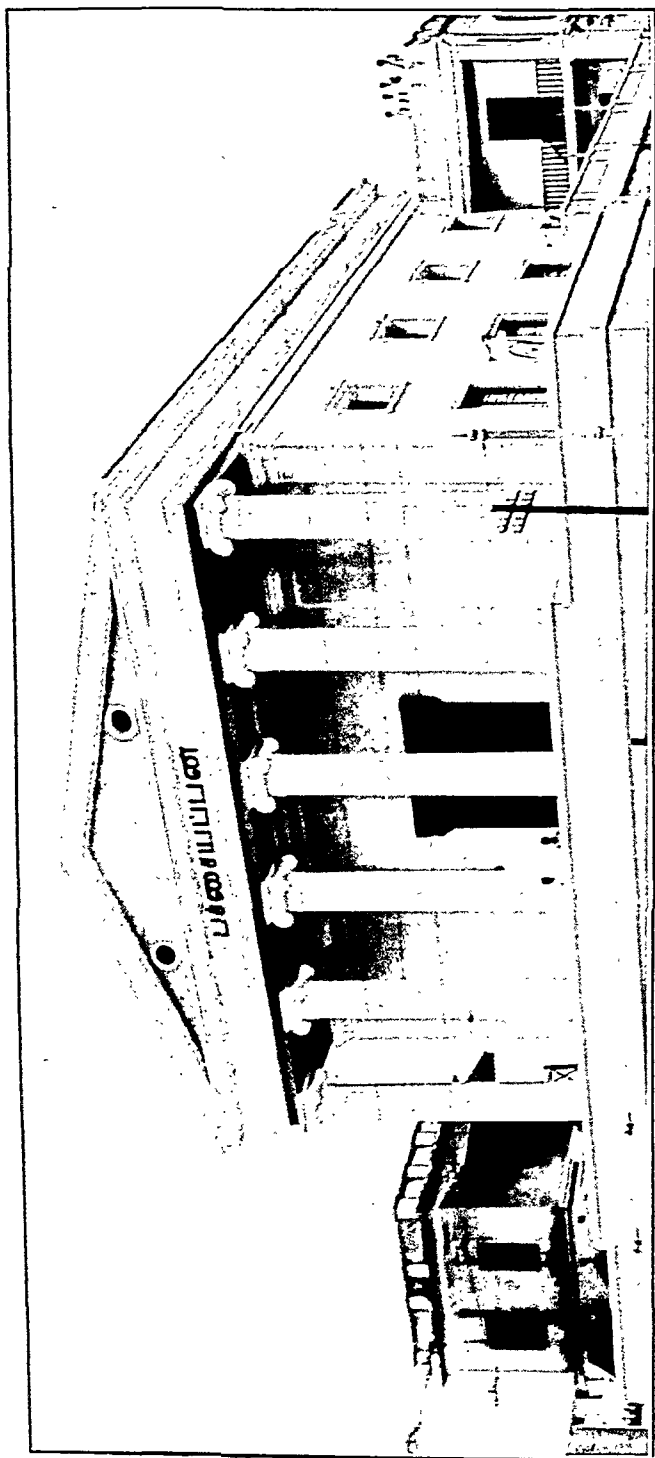
Mr. McNamee, under whose headship Pachaiyappa's Primary School began, seems to have been there only for a short time.⁴ Very little is known about him. During the time of his successor, Mr. Ewing, the designation of Headmaster was changed to that of Principal. If Mr. Eyre Burton Powell had the distinction of being designated Headmaster of the Madras University, Mr. R. Ewing had the unique honour of being called Principal of Pachaiyappa's Primary School⁵. In the year 1846, the strength of the school was over 600, much in excess of the limit set by the Trustees; and the salary of the Principal was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250/- per month. In 1849, the teaching staff consisted of 23 members with Mr. Ewing as Principal.⁶

There were two departments in the School, 'English' and 'Vernacular.' All subjects except the vernacular were taught by the English Tutors. The Munshis were in charge of vernacular teaching, the Indian languages offered being Tamil

4. A resolution of the Trustees dated 11th February 1844 refers to him as the late Headmaster.

5. The designation 'Principal' appears in the Registers for the first time on 1st April 1846.

6. Proceedings of the Trust Board dated 3rd September 1849.



"Pravoslavіya" on the Esplanade 1810.

building was designed on the model of the Temple of Theseus. The President of the Trust Board, Mr. C. Srinivasa Pillai, bestowed his personal attention even to the minute details connected with the construction. Iron and slates for the roof of the Hall were specially got from England. The magnificent edifice took four years to build; and the opening ceremony was performed by Sir Henry Pottinger, then Governor of Madras, on 20th March 1850. The elite of Madras were present. Mr. George Norton made a classic speech, wherein he stressed the need for the spread of education. Another pleasant function followed, *viz.*, the putting up of a beautiful portrait of Pachaiyappa in the Hall. The picture was painted by a talented artist in England. Therein Pachaiyappa is depicted with his hand upon the head of a Hindu youth, typical of the blessing he has conferred and continues to confer upon generations of students in South India. The portrait was unveiled by Mr. Norton in the new Hall on 15th July 1850.

Pachaiyappa's School moved into the new building and commenced a glorious era of progress⁸. By this time the Institution had become very popular. Since education was given gratis, students flocked to its gates—so great was the thirst for knowledge. The numbers became so unmanageable that measures had to be adopted to restrict the rapid influx of pupils. In 1849, Mr. Norton suggested that those scholars who could afford to pay for their studies be asked to remit a fee of one rupee each per month. The Board of Trustees agreed to this proposal, and thenceforward levied a monthly fee of one rupee on all students who were in affluent circumstances. Those scholars who were poor, however, were exempted from payment of fee, but were ordered to wear a badge on the right arm bearing the inscription P C S (in large capitals) meaning a Pachaiyappa's Charity Scholar. But subsequently this order was wisely rescinded by the President, and what might have contributed to the development of an inferiority complex in the students, who were poor, was averted in time.

⁸. Before its removal to the new building, it was located in the house of one Mr. Waddell in Popham's Broadway.

In 1853, Mr. George Norton retired and was succeeded by Mr. John Bruce Norton as Advocate-General. The latter, like his predecessor, evinced a great interest in the growth of the Institution. As its Patron till 1871, the year of his retirement, he spoke at Pachaiyappa's Anniversary Meetings every year on the different aspects of education in India. By his passionate appeals, he infused enthusiasm into the hearts of his listeners. A doughty champion of India's cause, Mr. J. B. Norton was "one of those, who, (to use his own words expressing a wish) when our forefathers first began to struggle against the darkness of ignorance and the servility of dependence, stood forward to battle for them and by their side."⁹

The High School

The shifting of the School to the new buildings in 1850 offered scope for expansion. Higher classes were opened; and Pachaiyappa's Central Institution "noiselessly" became a High School.¹⁰ In 1858, the first set of pupils appeared for what was then called the Entrance Examination of the University and which subsequently came to be known as the Matriculation examination. At first only a few candidates offered themselves for this examination, the usual course being to send the more advanced students to the Government High School.

It was about this time that Mr. Basil Lavery, as the first Principal of the High School, rendered eminent service by way of building up a tradition of all round efficiency and usefulness. Mr. Lavery was a contemporary of Sir T. Madhava Rao at the High School of Madras University. He graduated from that Institution in 1846 as a Proficient with first class honours. In the same year, he joined our School as a Teacher.¹¹ In recognition of

9. J. B. Norton's speech at Pachaiyappa's Anniversary, 1863.

10. Speaking at the Fourteenth Anniversary Meeting on 23rd April 1857, Mr. J.B. Norton characterized Pachaiyappa's School as "an Institution launched on well matured principles," and said "It is making, if a noiseless, at any rate a sure and satisfactory progress."

11. In a letter dated 7-4-1846, Mr. Ewing reports to the Trustees the appointment of Mr. B. Lavery 'in the room of' Mr. Coyal.

his faithful and conscientious service, he was raised to the Principalship of the School in due time.¹²

The raising of the Institution to the status of a High School had enormously increased the number of students. In 1864, we find the Trustees compelled to fix the limit at 900. They also resolved to reorganize the School by separating the Junior Department and making it a distinct school. This they were able to do in 1865 by utilising the funds of Govindu Naicker's Charities. A new school thus came into existence under the name 'Govindu Naicker's Primary School' serving as a feeder to the Parent Institution. The High School now consisted of four classes, from the third to the sixth or Matriculation class, and in each class there were several divisions. The Vernacular Department too received an expansion by the addition of Sanskrit in 1862.

The system of demanding a fee was permanently established by the year 1857. We have already seen how the Trustees were compelled to adopt the measure of levying fees in 1849. But, then, there was a large number of free scholars. As the Institution grew, its expenses also went up. In 1865, the Primary Department had to be constituted as an independent school, because Pachaiyappa Foundation found it difficult to support the entire Institution. Still, the maintenance of the High School cost a good deal more than the funds available for the purpose. There was also pressure from Government asking the Trustees to increase the fee income. In 1871, not without reluctance, the enhanced scale of fees recommended by Government for all aided schools was adopted.

A noteworthy feature of Mr. Lavery's term of office was that athletics came to be encouraged in the School and inducements were offered to the lads to develop their physique. In 1862, the Principal made certain suggestions for improving the health of the boys by providing facilities for recreation. The Trustees

12. A resolution of the Trustees dated 18th February 1856 reads thus :—Resolved that in consideration of the laborious exertions of Mr. B. Lavery, the Principal, in the advancement of the Institution placed under his Superintendence, an increase of Rupees Fifty to his present salary as proposed by the Ag. President be sanctioned from 1st March next.

endorsed the Principal's suggestions, and addressed Government for permission to enclose a portion of the Esplanade and pitch a tent therein for the accommodation of the boys and visitors. But not much seems to have been accomplished then. The school had to wait till 1873 for the inauguration of a regular gymnasium. At the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham, who was the Patron of the School then, the north side of the school-house was cleared and levelled, and a gymnastic apparatus was put up consisting of parallel bars, a horizontal bar, a wooden horse and a swing. The services of a Private of the 21st Fusiliers were engaged as Instructor in Athletics. The response from the students was poor at first. The lads seem to have regarded the games as dangerous. But gradually their timidity wore away. And the introduction of Cricket accomplished the miracle of putting courage and enthusiasm into the hearts of the young folk. They came in increasing numbers to the field to exercise their bodies; and they realised that this was not time wasted, for they found that it made their minds better disposed for study. The system of appointing European Instructors, however, did not work well. There were frequent changes. The conditions of military service did not allow the Privates to continue for long. And there was a paucity of these men. In 1875, one of the senior lads, the best gymnast in the school, was put in charge of the physical training class. The experiment proved to be a remarkable success. And we find the Principal remarking, "It strikes me that the lads prefer an Instructor of their own caste". Next year he wrote in his report, "While prominence is given to the mental and moral training of the pupils of the High School, their physical culture is not neglected. I have not perhaps accomplished much in this direction, but considering the natural disinclination of Hindu lads to bodily exertion, and the consequent difficulty I have had in gradually overcoming that disinclination, I think the results are sufficiently encouraging."

In 1867, just before his retirement, Mr. Lavery gave in his report a review of the progress the School had made, with justifiable pride: "From having been a mere Primary School

imparting eleemosynary education to the poor Hindu youths of the Black Town, it has been raised to the dignity of an affiliated Institution of the Madras University, affording a tolerably high education to youths of all classes of the Hindu Community both in Madras and in the Mofussil, with an annual income of Rs. 8,000/- from the fees paid by its pupils. Its numerical strength is 546, which is very large for a purely middle class school, and which may be easily doubled if sufficient accommodation permitted, so great is the demand for admission into the school." And then Mr. Lavery speaks of the academic success of the school: "Since the formation of the University, no less than 275 of its pupils have passed the Matriculation Examination, and of these 3 are now Masters of Arts and 52 Bachelors of Arts. Pachaiyappa's pupils are found holding situations of trust and responsibility, and Pachaiyappa's School has already become a familiar name in every Hindu household in the Madras Presidency. It is the only institution of the kind in Southern India, and the Hindu Community has reason to be proud of its great national school."

Before passing on to the next period in the history of Pachaiyappa's Institution, it will be interesting to record the contribution which the Trustees made to girls' education in Madras. In 1849, Mr. C. Srinivasa Pillai, who was then the President of the Trust Board, made an endowment of landed property yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,500/- which was to be utilised for educational purposes in the Presidency of Madras. In 1863, a Vernacular School for boys in the name of Mr. C. Srinivasa Pillai was started; but it failed to attract students. After a year's trial the Trustees decided to close it and open instead 'a good school for girls'. By the year 1867, 'Srinivasa Pillai's Vernacular Female School' was in good working order. Besides, four other girls' schools were affiliated to Pachaiyappa's Institution. They were: (1) Madras Hindu Female Tamil School, (2) Andhra Balika Patasala, Peddunaickpet, (3) Triplicane Andhra Dravida Balika Patasala, and (4) Egmore Female School. In 1874, all these schools were incorporated with the Institutions established by His Highness the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram.

Srinivasa Pillai's Girls' School continued to be managed by the Board of Trustees for some more years; and then it was transferred to the National Indian Association.

To continue the history of the Central Institution: Mr. B. Lavery retired in 1877 after 31 years of service in the School. His post was left vacant until the beginning of the following year owing to the difficulty in securing the services of a competent person to succeed him. As an interim arrangement, the School was placed in the charge of Mr. C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliar, B.A., Assistant Principal and Second Master. In February 1878, Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A., was appointed Acting Principal; but within three months he resigned. Finally, in the same year, the services of Mr. D. M. Cruickshank, M.A., of Aberdeen University, were secured, and it was during his Principalship that the High School became a College.

Second Grade College

In 1879, the Board of Trustees felt that the time had arrived for taking the next step in the evolution of their Central Institution. The desire of the Hindu Community for a liberal education beyond the stage a High School can offer was growing. There were only two Institutions in Madras that could satisfy this desire, one run by the Christian Missions and the other by Government. The generality of Hindus had their own objections, justified by the standards and practices of those days, against sending their youths to the Mission Institutions. The Government College, on the other hand, was too costly for the average Hindu¹³. It was to overcome this difficulty that 'Pachaiyappa's Scholarships' were instituted and maintained in that College. But this measure was found to be inadequate in the long run. With greater economy and wider usefulness, the Trustees rightly thought they could themselves run a College Department. And so in 1879, being satisfied that the time had come for gradually developing the School into a College, they resolved to add an F. A. class to

13. The Presidency College Centenary Commemoration Book, p. 8. "So even in these early days the aristocratic character of Presidency College was established."

the High School, and to establish a separate Middle School to absorb its Junior classes.

The scheme materialised in 1880. A Preparatory F.A. class was formed with 23 pupils. And the institution, thus developed, was affiliated to the Madras University. At the same time, a Middle School in the name of P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker was established, and the Upper and Lower Fourth Classes were transferred to it. Govindu Naicker's Primary School, which was teaching students up to the Lower Fourth standard, at this stage, had to content itself with giving tuition up to the third standard. Thus there were three institutions, Govindu Naicker's Primary School, P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Middle School and Pachaiyappa's High School and College.

In 1881, the College offered its first batch of students for the F. A. Examination. The results were very creditable. Of the 21 candidates who appeared for the examination, 14 passed and three of them were placed in the first division.

Alongside the intellectual development of the Institution, Physical Education also received a fillip. The use of the plot of ground on the Esplanade opposite Pachaiyappa's Hall was secured from Government, who earlier had refused permission even for temporary lodgement of building-materials in that place. The Government too had moved with the times. A trained gymnastic teacher was employed to guide the boys in their physical exercise. His Highness the Elaya Raja of Travancore, on the occasion of his visit to the institution, gave a handsome donation for providing the College with a set of gymnastic apparatuses. Thus, with a place, an instructor, and a set of apparatuses, the Department of Physical Education received the status that was its proper share.

Mr. Cruickshank was obliged to resign in 1884 on account of severe illness. In his time he had served the College truly and well. Even Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspector of Education, who seems to have been a hard taskmaster, referred to Mr. Cruickshank in his report for the year 1879 as "literally spending himself on his

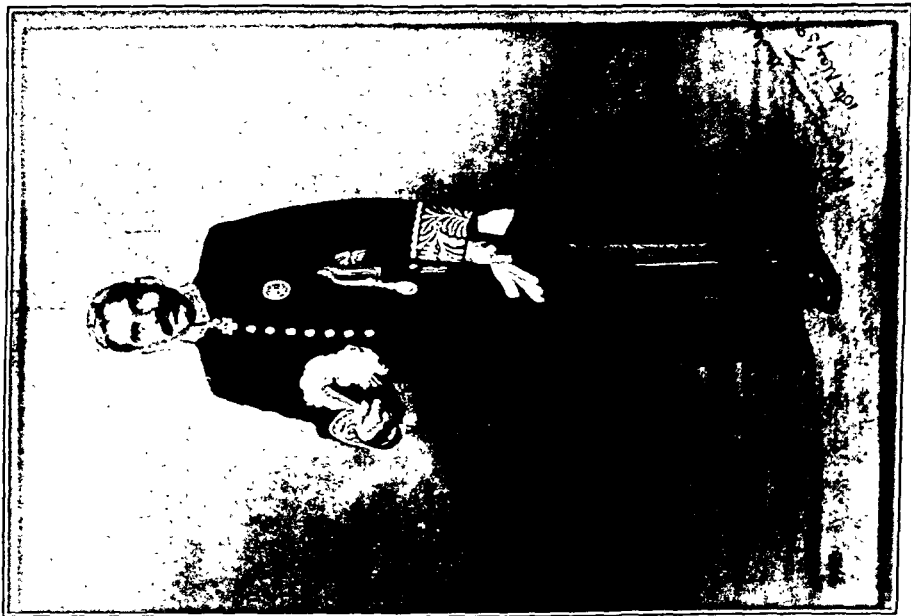
work.” But what can man do against the vicissitudes of Nature ? The College, however, was fortunate in getting as Principal Mr. John Adam, M.A., an equally able guide, a Cambridge wrangler and a graduate in first class Honours of the University of Aberdeen.

First Grade College

As soon as Mr. John Adam assumed charge, he realised the need for taking the next logical step in the expansion of the Institution, *viz.*, raising it to the status of a First Grade College. “I feel, and from the case of boys in whom I take a warm personal interest I have been made to feel deeply,” writes Mr. John Adam in his Report for 1885, “that the benevolent intentions of these Institutions are but partially fulfilled when we desert our best and most deserving pupils just within sight of the goal. When by Government pressure the doors of higher education are being more and more rigorously closed against the poor and opened only to the rich, it is all the more incumbent on us to aid our clever and deserving poor youths and to send them out into the world under no disadvantage as far as training and academic degrees are concerned”. The Principal made suggestions to the Board of Trustees for raising the institution to the status of a First Grade College, and proposed a clear separation between the College and High School, permitting the latter to stand independent as far as possible. These were accepted in principle by the Management; but it took sometime before they could be given effect to. Meanwhile, Mr. Adam reorganised the teaching staff. Hitherto, as we have seen, there were two departments, English and Vernacular; and one teacher was in charge of a class for giving instruction in all subjects except the vernacular. This arrangement may work well in a School but not in a College, where specialised teaching is required. And so Mr. Adam effected a re-classification of the teaching staff. Besides himself and Mr. C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliar, B.A., who was Assistant Principal and First Assistant, there were now four Lecturers: Mr. R. Sivasankara Pandiya, B.A. (English), Mr. K. Ramanujachari, B.A. (Mathematics),



WILLIAM McLEAN, M.A., B.L., J.P.,
Registrar, University of Madras.



THE HON'BLE SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1929-34).

Mr. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A. (History) and Mr. P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu, B.A. (Science). The Vernacular Department also was reorganised with Mr. T. R. Ramanatha Aiyar, B.A. as the Superintendent of Vernaculars, a post instituted for the first time. The staff of this Department was as follows: Sanskrit: Mr. M. Krishna Sastriar (Senior Pandit) and Mr. T. E. Srinivasa-chari (Junior Pandit); Tamil: Mr. M. Murugesu Mudaliar (Senior) and Mr. P. Krishnaswami Mudaliar (Junior); Telugu: Mr. V. Ramanujachari (Senior) and Mr. V. Subrahmanya Sastri (Junior); Malayalam (introduced for the first time): Mr. C. Damodaram Nambudripad.

Having re-grouped the teaching staff, the Principal reiterated his demand for raising the status of the College. This was accomplished to the delight of all concerned in 1889. The Junior B.A. class was opened, when two European Professors and two Indian Assistants were newly appointed. The optional subjects offered for the B.A. were: (i) Biology and Animal Physiology, (ii) Mental and Moral Science, and (iii) History and Political Economy. Mr. J. Nield Cook, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., was appointed Professor of Biology and Animal Physiology, with Mr. Y. Ramaswamayya as his Assistant. This subject, however, proved to be unattractive and so it had to be abolished in 1891. Mr. A. J. Cooper-Oakley, M.A., was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Mr. T. V. Arokiaswami Pillai, M.A., as Assistant Professor of English, and Mental and Moral Science. Mr. M. T. Quinn, M.A., who joined the College in 1888 as Professor of English, became now Chief Professor, relieving the Principal of so much of English teaching as to enable him to undertake the teaching of History and Political Economy. To Mr. K. Ramanujachariar was assigned the work of Assistant Professor of History in addition to his duties as Professor of Mathematics. Thus, the year 1889 saw the fruition of the long cherished desire of the Management and the Hindu Community to raise their Elementary School of 1842 to the status of a First Grade College.

Other aspects of College life were not neglected. Mention must be made of the improvements effected as regards Library

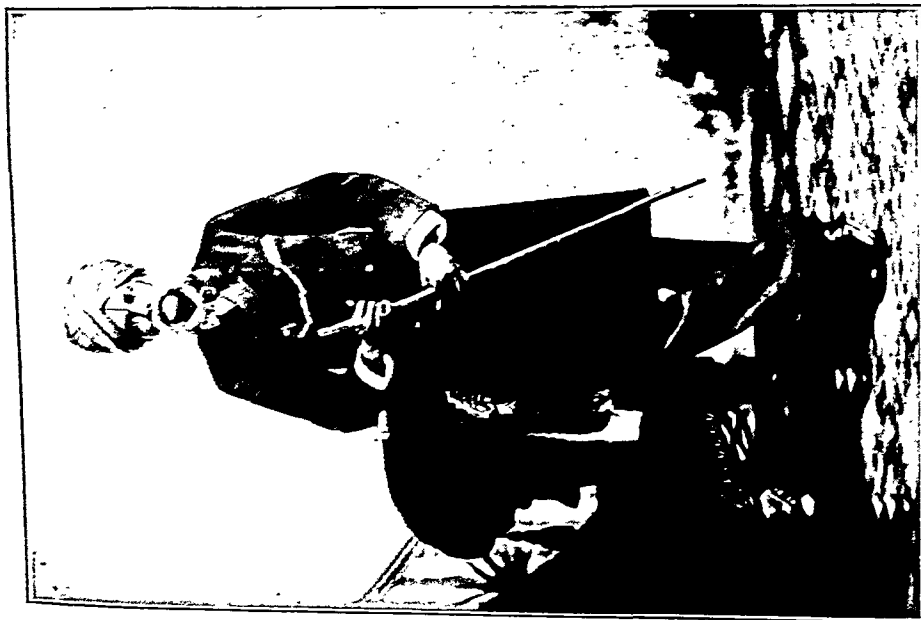
equipment. In 1886, a Catalogue of books was for the first time printed. In 1888, the College received as a gift the valuable collection of books numbering about 500 made by Mr. V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I., in his life-time. In 1889, the Maharajah of Travancore on the occasion of his visit gave a donation of Rs. 4,000/- of which a major portion was to be spent in buying books for the library. Even before these additions were made, the Principal wrote in 1887, "The Library, which now numbers over 1,000 volumes, has been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and the new catalogue has enhanced its usefulness. I find from a tabular statement given in the report of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, that the Library of Pachaiyappa's Institution is more extensively taken advantage of by Masters and Pupils than the Library of any other Institution of equal or lower grade in the Division".

The Literary Society functioned with vigour and success. In 1891, Branch Societies in History and Philosophy were inaugurated. The Reading Room became a regular College Institution. The work of the Gymnasium was carried on energetically. Tennis and Cricket became popular games. In 1887, the College Cricket team gained the coveted honour of winning the Brandt-Hutchins Cricket Trophy. To do this, they had to beat, in succession, teams from the Central College, Bangalore, the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and the Madras Christian College. In the succeeding years many more such laurels for the College were won on the field by its sportsmen.

Another important development in the career of Pachaiyappa's institution was the introduction of the teaching of Shorthand on an experimental basis. With the aid of Mr. Tom Luker of the Madras Mail Office, 'well-known for his excellent Shorthand reporting,' a class was opened in August of that year for teaching Shorthand writing as a practical subject to the under-graduates of the institution. The experiment proved a success, as those, who had undergone this course, stood an easier chance of securing employment. This led in 1886 to the establishment of a separate commercial school. Chengalvaraya Naicker's Middle School was abolished,



DEWAN BAHADUR P. RAJARATNA MUDDALJAR,
Tendee (1892-1919).



W. S. VENKATARAMANUJULU NAYUDU,
Tendee (1870-1900) President (1891-1900).

and a Commercial School was founded in the name of this benefactor. The classes of the Middle School upto and inclusive of the Lower Fourth were attached to Govindu Naicker's School, while the Upper Fourth class was transferred to Pachaiyappa's High School. The Commercial School has since developed into one of the best equipped Schools of Technology in South India. The Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities have thus been pioneers in technical education as in so many other fields.

The Golden Jubilee

1892 was the Golden Jubilee year. On 26th November that year, the Jubilee was celebrated on a grand scale in Pachaiyappa's Hall with His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne, the then Viceroy of India, in the Chair. The President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu, in the course of his address, referred to the distinguishing character of Pachaiyappa's Institutions. "Pachaiyappa's College and School," he said, "are purely Hindu Institutions. Though no religious dogma is taught in them, yet due attention has always been paid to the inculcation of moral principles and the cultivation of religious feelings; the teaching has always been of such a nature as to avoid sectarian bias. The Trustees believe that it is this broad basis of liberal culture that has especially commended these institutions to the support of the Hindu public and to the approbation of the local Government." Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu then spoke of the aspirations of the Management. "It is the long cherished desire of the Trustees to organize Pachaiyappa's College into a national seat of culture for the dissemination of what is best and noblest in the Literature, Science and Philosophy of the West, without stifling the growth of a true patriotic feeling or doing violence to the religious convictions and sentiments of the Community." Quoting the words of a biographer of Pachaiyappa which describe this great benefactor as a man, "whose reputation was that of a simple, kind-hearted and God-fearing man, with wide sympathies and large-affections, ever inclined to pity the poor, and give a portion of his time, money and influence to works of charity and mercy for their

relief and lasting welfare," the Viceroy said, "these words, gentlemen, may well constitute an epitaph of which any philanthropist in or out of India might be proud." Then he expressed his joy in finding "that this College during the last fifty years has worked its way up from the position of a comparatively insignificant Primary School to that of the First Hindu College of the First Class in this part of India", and concluded saying, "I trust that this College will for a great number of years continue to do work worthy of the distinguished founder.....I trust that it will long continue to be, in the words of your President, a national seat of culture—a centre from which I hope that year after year there will issue a number of the most intelligent of your Hindu youths, not only crammed with facts and theories but with head and heart, as either should be, ready to take their place as honourable, upright, god-fearing and simple-minded citizens such as Pachaiyappa was, in whatever rank or society they may find their career."

1893—1902.

For a decade after the Golden Jubilee, the College was consolidating the position it had gained, without further expansion. There were two main reasons which gave rise to this 'plateau' period. In the first place, the choice of subjects offered in the B.A. Classes was very limited. In 1893, the Principal wrote to the Trustees that no substantial increase in the strength of the College department could be reasonably expected until the students of the B. A. Classes were offered a wider range in the choice of optional subjects. Speaking on Pachaiyappa Commemoration Day in 1894, he appealed to the friends of the institution for funds to enable the management to create a new chair. Unfortunately at this period, the Government cut the grants for the school department. And so the Trustees could not increase the usefulness of the College.

Secondly, there were rapid changes in the Principalship and staff of the College. The decade saw six Principals in succession. Mr. John Adam proceeded to England in 1893 on special leave for fourteen months, at the end of which he resigned. Mr. M. T. Quinn,



R. S. LEPPER.
Principal 1896-1901.



J. A. YATES, M.A. OXON.
Principal 1901-6.



E. DREW.
Principal 1906-12.



J. C. ROLLO,
Principal 1912-18.

who was appointed to act as Principal during Mr. Adam's absence, was confirmed in his post on the latter's resignation. But he too went to England in 1895 on furlough for a year, and then retired. Mr. A. J. Cooper-Oakley, Professor of Philosophy, who was acting in Mr. Quinn's place, was appointed Registrar of the University of Madras in 1896. Mr. R. S. Lepper, who had joined the College a year earlier as Professor of History, succeeded Mr. Cooper-Oakley as Principal, and held the post for four years. In 1900, he proceeded to Europe on sick leave, and resigned next year. Mr. W. J. Goodrich became Principal, and relinquished his office in June 1901. The next Principal was Mr. J. A. Yates of Queen's College, Oxford, who stayed in the College till 1905. Thus, there was a quick succession of Principals between 1892 and 1902. This naturally told upon the progress of the College. Even among the staff there were frequent changes ¹⁴.

What we have called the 'plateau' period was not without certain improvements, especially during the regime of Mr. Lepper. The first thing to receive Mr. Lepper's attention after his assumption of office was the library. The books, which then numbered about 3,800, were re-numbered and re-catalogued "on the improved method employed in the British Museum, the Cambridge University Library" and other libraries in England. The Inspector of Schools, when he visited the College in 1899, remarked that the library was "magnificent" and "very well used". Instruction in sports and athletics continued to be efficient in spite of the bad playing fields that were found ¹⁵.

An important experiment, which later became a permanent adjunct of the College, was made by Mr. Lepper in 1899. He

14. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, who later became Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, served the College as Tutor in English between 1892 and 1893. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was on the staff of the High School from 1895 to 1899.

15. Mr. Lepper writes in 1898: "I must again call attention to the lack of a suitable Cricket ground for the Colleges and Schools of this part of Madras. In spite of the attention bestowed on the matter by Government, the large piece of ground opposite this end of the Esplanade remains in a condition that would not be tolerated in any other City than Madras. Sun-baked, drain-intersected, unenclosed, covered with commingled Cricket and foot-ball players wandering coolies and other non-combatant spectators, not to speak of noxious gases, broken bottles and fragments of barbed wire, it is almost as dangerous in time of peace as it could be in war".

opened a small resident Hostel for Vaishnava Brahmin students. Accommodation was first provided for about 15 residents. The Hostel was under the direct management of the Principal, with a Tutor and Superintendent (Mr. K. Ramanujachari) and an Assistant Tutor and resident Superintendent (Mr. T. Rajagopalachari). The Hostel worked successfully and as years passed, it grew in strength and usefulness.

Pachaiyappa's was thus making its foundations strong. No aspect of College-life was left unattended to or uncared for. There was progress all round. More than ordinary success attended the College, "whether judged by examination results, fee income or numerical strength." And as Mr. Lepper observed in 1898, the real objects of education, the things which are not seen in figures but in lives, were not overlooked, and the relationship between teachers and students in their quest of knowledge was "a source of mutual sympathy, mutual esteem and mutual benefit, fostering in some at least a lasting love of learning and virtue."¹⁵

The Diamond Jubilee

On 21st November, 1902, the Diamond Jubilee of the College and of Pachaiyappa's Charities was celebrated. Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, who presided on the occasion, said, "Pachaiyappa's College and High School are certainly among the most senior of the educational establishments of Southern India, but I beg you to bear in mind that sixty years is as nothing in the normal life of an institution which is founded on the solid basis and the sound principles on which Pachaiyappa's Institutions so fortunately rest. The solid basis consists not only of the endowment which was due to the munificence of your pious founder but also of the good traditions which you have been steadily building up and these traditions will form a rock which can never be shaken, if only those who are responsible for the administration of the Trust continue to act upon the sound principles which guided their predecessors. You should therefore regard Pachaiyappa's College as in its infancy and destined to celebrate in course of time, as I sincerely hope it will, a series of Centenary festivals."

15. Administration Report for 1898.

Then the Governor went on to detail the "several unusual and highly important characteristics" of Pachaiyappa's Institutions. "In the first place," he said, "they owe their existence to the munificent endowments made by a single private individual ; in the second place, they are purely Hindu institutions, managed by Hindus for Hindus with the smallest possible assistance and interference on the part of Government. And in the third place, they lay claim in a very special manner to aims and objects of the highest importance. The often declared object of the Trustees is to provide a national education, to make the College a national seat of culture." Finally, Lord Ampthill ended his speech, appealing to gentlemen of wealth and to every past student of Pachaiyappa for help and assistance in furthering the beneficence of the Founder.

1902—1911

We shall now trace the development of the College during the next ten years, from 1902 to 1911. Mr. J. A. Yates remained in the College as Principal till 1905, when he resigned his office and went over to the Government Educational Department as Inspector of Schools. Mr. Eric Drew of Worcester College, Oxford, who was appointed Professor of Philosophy in 1897, succeeded Mr. Yates as Principal. Mr. Drew had already established a reputation for philosophy in the College. And now, as Principal, he spared no pains in enhancing the prestige and usefulness of the Institution of which he had the privilege of being the head till the year 1911.¹⁷

An important addition to the courses of studies was made in 1903 by the institution of a chair of Mathematics. It was noticed above that unless more subjects were offered there was no possibility of improvement in the strength of the College. The twentieth century was opening with an increasing emphasis on Science. And a College which taught purely Arts subjects ran the risk of being relegated to the background. Pachaiyappa's took heed of the signs of the times, and, as a first step in the

17. Mr. S.S. Suryanarayana Sastri's article "My Masters at Pachaiyappa's" in Pachaiyappa's College Magazine, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 26 is reproduced in Part II of this Book.



SIR P. THEAGAROYA CHETTY, B.A.,
Trustee (1887—1924).



RAI BAHADUR
POONDI RANGANADHA MUDALIAR, M.A., L.T.,
Trustee and President (1882—93).



DIWAN BAHADUR V. TIRUMALAI PILLAI,
Trustee (1901—28).



DIWAN BAHADUR
P. T. KUMARASWAMI CHETTY, B.A.,
Trustee (1911—29), President (1929—31).

In accordance with a decree of the High Court, the College Council was constituted in 1909, consisting of the Principal and Professors of the College, the Headmaster of the High School, one Member annually elected by the Board of Trustees, and one Member of the College staff elected annually by the members of the College staff, other than the ex-officio members of the Council. This was part of a change in the constitution of the Board of Trustees ordered by the High Court. Under this decree, which came into force on 1st April 1909, the then existing Trustees had to retire, one every year in the order of seniority, and the vacancies so caused in the Board of Trustees had to be filled up partly by election and partly by co-optation. The Board of Trustees was, henceforward, to consist of six elected members and three co-opted. Of the former, two are to represent the Hindu members of the Senate of Madras University; one, the graduates of Pachaiyappa's College of not less than ten years' standing; one, to represent Pachaiyappa's College Council; and two, the Hindu Councillors of the Corporation of Madras.

1912—1918

Mr. J. C. Rollo was Principal of the College from 1912 to 1918.¹⁹ In the very first year of Mr. Rollo's term of office, the College was affiliated in Branch II-A, Physical Science, of the B.A. Degree Course. The ground for this, as we have said, had already been prepared by way of improvements effected in Laboratory equipment.

The College Hostel.

Mention has been made of the starting of a Hostel by Mr. Lepper in 1899. As years rolled on, the Hostel grew in proportions, and it was found that rented buildings were no longer sufficient to house its growing numbers. Apart from considerations of necessity, it was felt that a good part of the College community, if not the whole of it, should reside together in order to develop a true academic atmosphere and to

19. Mr. Glyn Barlow, who was appointed Principal in succession to Mr. Drew, resigned in the same year. Mr. S. P. Singaravelu Mudaliar was in charge until Mr. Rollo joined duty in February 1912.

foster cordial relationship between the teacher and the taught. To achieve this purpose, the Board of Trustees resolved to construct a building for the Hostel. A site was chosen at Chetput, a place sufficiently removed from the busy centres of the City. The Government was very helpful, and without the usual delays, sanctioned the scheme and granted a sum of Rs. 99,000/-. The estimated cost of construction was nearly three lakhs of rupees.²⁰ A number of philanthropic persons came forward with their liberal donations. On 1st April 1914, the foundation stone of the Hostel was laid by His Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras. Even while the building was under construction, the Hostel was removed from George Town to Doveton House, Nungambakkam. Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. (now Sir) C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar rented the house at their cost, and made it fit for accommodating 92 students. In 1915, the Students' Hostel was transferred to the buildings in Dare's Gardens, Chetput, adjoining the Hostel site, which were kindly placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Director of Public Instruction. Both in Doveton House and at Dare's Gardens, Mr. P. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Professor of English, rendered useful service as the energetic and devoted Warden of the Hostel. It was originally planned to complete the construction of the Hostel building by 1916. But the Great War interfered with the work, which had to be temporarily stopped in 1918. The students, however, were housed in the completed portions of the building, and the Hostel began to function in its new abode. The construction was virtually completed in 1921.

1918—1921

Mr. J. C. Rollo left the College in 1918, and Mr. J. Andrew Smith succeeded him. In 1919, the College was affiliated in Group VI, Tamil and South Indian History, of the B.A. Pass Course. In the same year, Mr. Andrew Smith started the College Magazine, thus providing the Institution with a feature long overdue. In 1920, he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. C. L. Wrenn, a first

20. The original estimate for 150 students was Rs. 2,07,902-3-1. Subsequently it was decided to provide accommodation for 225 students. This involved an estimated additional expenditure of about Rs. 80,000/-. The cost actually exceeded four lakhs.



Pochinappa's Hostel.

honours graduate of the Oxford University, who held the office only for a year.

1921—1928

On the resignation of Mr. Wrenn in 1921, Mr. M. Ruthnaswami was appointed Principal. In 1918, Mr. Ruthnaswami came over to Pachaiyappa's as Professor of History; and he was the first Indian to be appointed Principal of the College, and from this time commenced the era of Indian Principals.

Under his regime, the College took a further step forward. He was responsible for the affiliation of the College in Honours Courses of studies. In 1923, Principal Ruthnaswami wrote: "the time has come for the College to play a prominent part in the new University of Madras and it cannot do so as a mere Pass College. I am sure both the Trustees and the Teachers will rise to the height of the great tasks that lie before the College in the immediate future." In 1924, affiliation of the College was sought and the Honour schools in History and Philosophy were started in 1924 and 1925. In the subject of Philosophy, the system of Inter-collegiate teaching between Pachaiyappa's and Christian College was introduced. The general level of the College also improved enormously under the first Indian Principal, the strength exceeding the one thousand mark in 1925. Mr. Ruthnaswami was known for his sense of discipline, and he raised the College to a high pitch of efficiency. He was very popular with the students and his profound knowledge of the subject of political science not only won him the admiration of his students but helped him to play a distinguished part in the political life of the country.

In the year 1922, the University of Madras inaugurated the University Training Corps. Pachaiyappa's was an original member of the Corps. At first a platoon was formed, and very soon it developed into a company of 82 with the Principal and two other members of the staff as officers. Since then, Pachaiyappa contingent has been growing; and increasing numbers of students have been receiving training in military science. During

Mr. Ruthnaswami's term of office, Pachaiyappa Rover Troop, organized first in 1919, received a fresh impetus. Athletics and sports were well attended to. The grounds facing Pachaiyappa Hall were obtained on a long lease from Government. The Hostel grounds at Chetput were also used for providing the Hostel inmates facilities for physical exercise and games, and for conducting the Annual Sports of the College.

A great step was taken to extend the usefulness of the College in a very desirable direction in the year 1927. Three of our Old Boys, Mr. S. Duraiswami Aiyar, M.A., B.L., Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, B.A., B.L. and Mr. N. Krishnamachari, B.A., L.T., moved the High Court, Madras to alter its scheme for the administration of Pachaiyappa's Charities so as to enable Adi Dravida boys to get admitted into Pachaiyappa's Institutions, on the ground that Adi Dravidas form an integral part of the Hindu Community. Mr. P. Venkataramana Rao Naidu, B.A., B.L., who is also an Old Boy of the College, was the counsel for the petitioners. The petition came up for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Waller, who, while dismissing the petition on technical grounds, observed that a regular scheme suit had to be filed and that the Adi-Dravida Councillors of the Corporation, and the Adi-Dravida members of the Senate of the Madras University had already been recognized as members of the Hindu community along with other caste Hindus for the purpose of sending their elected representatives to serve on the Board of Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities. In the light of the learned Judge's observations, the Trustees passed a resolution permitting the admission of Adi-Dravidas into the Institutions under their management.

1928—1934

In 1928, Mr. K. Chinnatambi Pillai, Professor of Mathematics at the time,²¹ was appointed Principal in the place of Mr. Ruthnaswami, who resigned his post in Pachaiyappa's to assume charge of the Principalship of the Madras

21. Mr. Chinnatambi Pillai joined Pachaiyappa's College in 1915 as Professor of Mathematics. It was in that year that he retired from the Madras Christian College after serving that Institution for 25 years.



M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A. (Cantab) BAR-AT-LAW, C.I.E.,
Principal (1921-27).



RAO BAHADUR K. CHINNATAMBI PILLAI.
Principal, 1927-35.



P. N. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A.,
Principal (1935-38).



RAO BAHADUR D. S. SARMA, M.A., L.T.,
Principal (1938-41).

Law College. By this time the strength of the College had increased enormously. But the accommodation available was quite inadequate and insufficient. The University Commission, which went round the Colleges in 1928, felt constrained to recommend the need for reducing the strength of the College to 800. The authorities of the Institution were well aware of this serious drawback. When the site at Chetput was secured and the Hostel was built in 1914, they conceived the idea of transferring the College to that place and converting it into a Residential Institution. But the realization of the scheme required financial assistance both from the public and Government. For reasons for which neither of the sources could be blamed, the much needed assistance was not forthcoming, and so the College had to carry on in the old building with crowded class-rooms and in the un-academic atmosphere of the Esplanade. When the University restricted the number of students to 800, the income of the College was crippled with the consequent shrinkage in its usefulness. Serious attempts to secure money for shifting the College to Chetput were made. In 1933, Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami, then Assistant Professor of English, chiefly under the guidance of Mr. (now Sir) A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu organised a Raffle which gave the College a sum of Rs. 50,000 as the nucleus for the Residential College Building Fund. The story of the realization of the scheme we shall give a little later.

The Principalship of Mr. Chinnatambi Pillai saw the organization of the Athletic side of the College. Physical Education received the status of an independent department, and a trained Director was appointed. The library improved, and the different Societies of the College continued to be active.

1935—1938

On the retirement of Rao Bahadur K. Chinnatambi Pillai in December 1934, Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari, Professor of Philosophy, was appointed Principal of the College.²² Several

²². Mr. Srinivasachari entered the service of the College in 1918 and became Professor of Philosophy in 1922.

improvements were effected and many measures of reform were introduced by Mr. Srinivasachari in the day-to-day administration of the College. Even within a short time after his accession to Principalship, a new spirit of idealism and disciplined organization was visible everywhere in the College. A scheme was devised for ensuring the regular attendance of students at classes. A tutorial system by which special attention could be paid to backward students was started. The library was shifted to the main Hall, and library classes were made part of the time-table. The College was affiliated in Group IV-B. Economics and History, for the B. A. course.

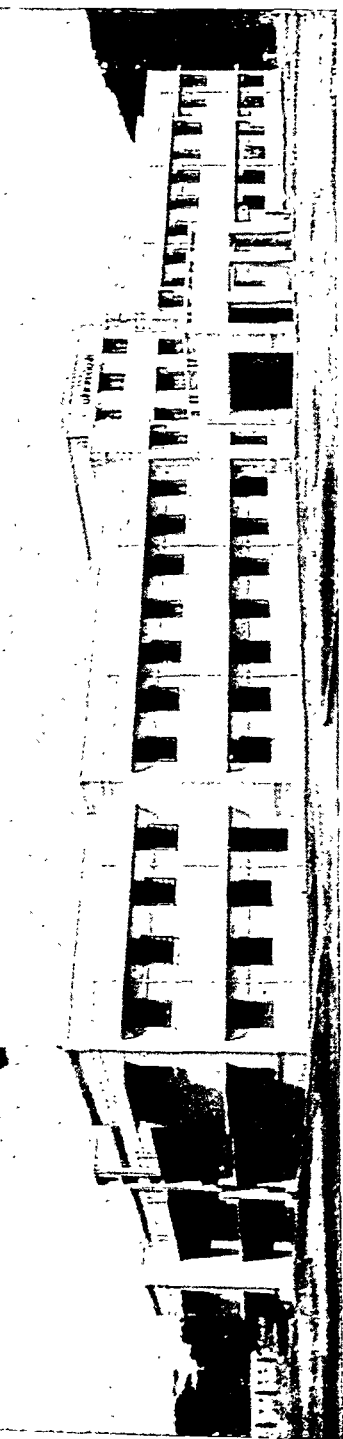
Above all, Mr. Srinivasachari's name will be remembered in connection with the Residential College Scheme. In 1935, he wrote in his Report : "It has been our constant purpose in these many years to contribute our own share to the spread of University culture, by utilizing all our academic resources. The College is now entering on a new phase of its life with the inauguration of the scheme of a Residential Institution at Chetput. It is fervently hoped that, with the help of the public and the Government, this scheme will become an accomplished fact before the centenary of the College in 1942." The untiring efforts of the Board of Trustees and the Principal bore fruit in 1938, when the Government sanctioned the scheme and promised the usual building grant.

1938—1941

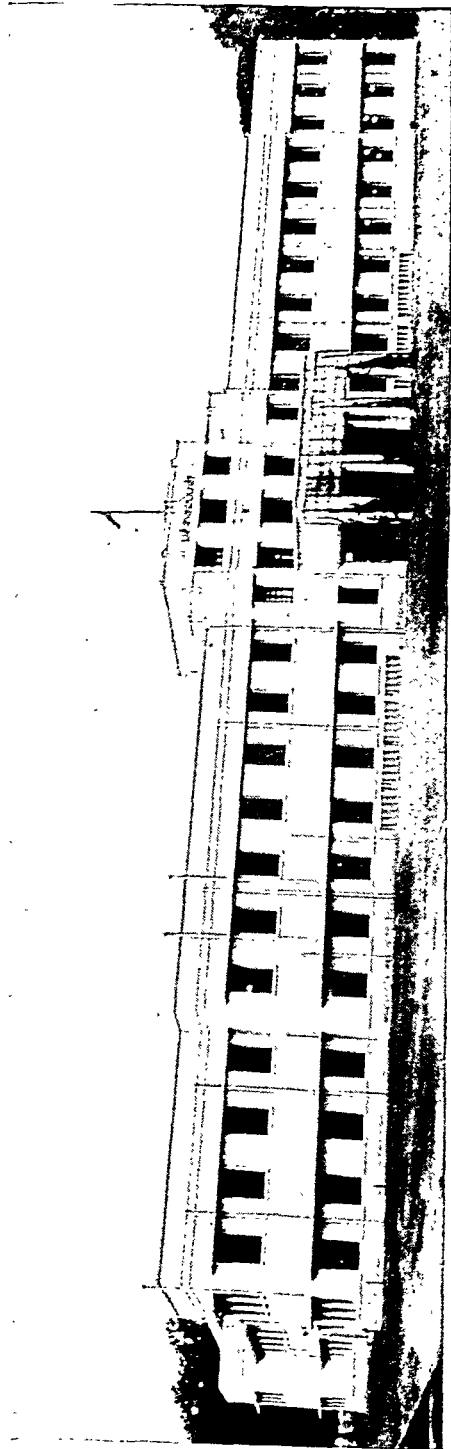
Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari retired in 1938, and was succeeded by Rao Saheb D. S. Sarma, who came to the College with a mature teaching experience gained in Government Educational Institutions as a Professor, and after two years of Principalship of the Government College at Rajahmundry. During his stay in the College, he attempted to introduce religious education on a compulsory basis.

Residential College

During Mr. Sarma's term of office, the Trustees took in hand the construction of the Residential College Buildings and the



Pachaiyappa's Residential College--Arts Block.



Pachaiyappa's Residential College - Science Block.

removal of the Institution from the crowded Esplanade to the vast spaces and quiet atmosphere of Chetput. The origin of the Residential College scheme and its sanction by Government in 1938 were already referred to. Even as early as 1889, the then Principal, Mr. John Adam, complained about the unsuitable atmosphere of the Bazaar and the Esplanade. And with the march of time, not only did the surroundings grow worse, but the accommodation within the building also became extremely inadequate. The construction of the Hostel at Chetput was part of a wider scheme for shifting the College to that place and making it residential. The entire scheme, however, did not immediately materialize for lack of funds. But the report of the University Commission in 1928 made the problem of shifting the College an urgent one which could no longer be deferred. In 1933 Mr. (now Sir) A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu and Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami revived the idea of the Residential College Scheme, and organized and conducted successfully, as noticed earlier, the Raffle which provided the nucleus for the Residential College Building Fund and, what is more, the necessary hope and courage to work for the early fruition of the scheme. In 1935, the Board of Trustees resolved that steps should be taken to shift Pachaiyappa's College to Chetput and that an appeal for funds should be made to the public and to the old students of the College. From that time onwards, successive Presidents of the Board of Trustees, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Mr. T. S. Nataraja Pillai and Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, and the then Principal, Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari took pains to interview the authorities concerned and to wait on them in deputation. Detailed plans and estimates were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction in December 1936, and thanks mainly to the keen interest evinced by the Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, for a number of years, a member of the Board of Trustees, and now, in the Centenary year, its President, who was in the Ministry and later was Interim Minister, administrative approval was given to the plans. Meanwhile, the Ministry changed, and under the new constitution in the Provinces, financial sanction could be given only with the approval

of the Legislature. The Board of Trustees had once again to interview the then Premier and Finance Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in July 1937. Though the Premier was sympathetic, he could not hold out at the time any definite promise. In the meantime, the financial policy that was adopted by the Congress Government led to the serious misgiving that the scheme might meet with the same fate as on previous occasions. But fortunately, and thanks to the sympathy evinced by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the advice and assistance given by the Education Minister (Dr. P. Subbarayan) together with the strong support lent to the whole scheme by Mr. Statham, Director of Public Instruction, the Government were pleased to include the scheme in their Budget proposals and obtained the sanction of the Legislature in March 1938. The final order communicating the sanction was received by the Trustees in May 1938. The Board of Trustees immediately proceeded with the scheme. Mr. L. M. Chitale was appointed Supervising Architect and Mr. N. T. Patel, Engineer-Contractor was in charge of the construction.

On 23rd March, 1939 the foundation-stone of the Residential College was laid by Lord Erskine, who was then Governor of Madras. The beautiful pile of buildings rose within fifteen months. The new buildings consist of two blocks, one for arts and the other for science. In the Arts Block are the Library on the ground-floor and an Assembly hall measuring 100' x 50' on the first floor, besides the Principal's room, retiring rooms for staff, for women students, the College office, lecture-halls for teaching English, Indian languages, History, Economics, Philosophy and Mathematics. In the Science Block, there are the laboratories, rooms for research work, retiring rooms for women and lecture-halls.

The new buildings were declared open by His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, on 12th August, 1940. Welcoming His Excellency and the guests, Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar related the important events in the fascinating history of Pachaiyappa's College, the circumstances which made the Board of Trustees conceive the idea of building a Residential College in 1913, and the course the scheme



A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1920-23).



DIWAN BAHADUR
O. THANIKACHALAM CHETTY, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1920-29).



DIWAN BAHADUR
GOPATHI NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY, C.L.E.,
Trustee (1920-21, 23-25).



P. V. NATARAJA MUDALIAR, B.A., B.L.,
Trustee (1923-25).

It may be mentioned here that Pachaiyappa's is the first among the constituent or affiliated colleges in the Madras Presidency to open the Vidwan and B.O.L. Classes. The usefulness of the College has also increased with the admission of women students. Thus in 1940, Pachaiyappa's began its new life at Chetput, entirely metamorphosed, and fully equipped for a second century of progress. During the second year of Rao Bahadur D. S. Sarma's term of office, the College settled down in the new abode. After three years of useful service, he retired in May 1941 and Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami the Vice-Principal was appointed Principal of the College.

1941

On the first of June 1941, Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami stepped into his new office. We have referred to his services in connection with the Residential College scheme. He is the first 'old boy' chosen to guide the destinies of the College; and with his elevation to Principalship, a new tradition has been created and a new chapter opened in the history of this premier national Institution. His principalship is marked by the inauguration of new schemes for its all-round improvement and by the creation of a new atmosphere of academic earnestness and disciplined love. Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami holds the interests of the College dear to his heart; and ever since he joined the staff in 1921, the progress of Pachaiyappa's has been the one burning passion with him. He was made Assistant Professor of English in 1935. There is not a single aspect of College life which has not received his thoughtful care and unstinted service. Till recently, as Officer Commanding Pachaiyappa Contingent of the University Training Corps, he infused into the hearts of the young men a zeal for physical fitness and military training. The Raffle that gave us Rs. 50,000/- in 1933 as the nucleus for the Residential College Building Fund was organized by Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami.

The progress of Pachaiyappa's in the first century of its career has been made possible by the constant care with which successive Boards of Trustees and their Presidents have nurtured the Institution and the zeal with which they have safe-guarded its interests

and expanded its activities. The present Board of Trustees consisting of Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad (President), Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Mr. T. S. Nataraja Pillai, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Rao Bahadur A. Duraiswami Mudaliar, Mr. G. Janakiram Chetty, Mr. W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty* are privileged to be the continuators of the good work of their predecessors. It was during the presidentship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar that the new buildings at Chetput rose up in the course of 18 months as if at the touch of a magic wand, and the College was shifted to its new habitation. Now it is during the presidentship of Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad that the Institution celebrates its centenary. The distinguished son of a great benefactor in the cause of education and Founder of a Residential University in South India, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the Kumararajah has a grand record of service behind and a great future before him. His connection with the Board of Trustees for a number of years has greatly enhanced the reputation of the College. It is but fitting that he should adorn the presidential *gadi* in this the memorable centenary year.

We leave it to the future historian to assess the work of the present management, Principal and members of the staff when the hour comes for the celebration of the second centenary. They have inherited a glorious tradition from their predecessors who, for a hundred years, have built this great edifice of knowledge with patience, perseverance and foresight. If they will pass on this legacy, with its lustre undiminished, to posterity, they will take their rightful places among the custodians of this sacred Trust. May "Pachaiyappa's", the immortal monument to the memory of its illustrious Founder, march from success to success in its career of spreading the light of knowledge in this land of ancient culture; and may the celebration of the Centenary be the first of a series of such festivals, when the Institution will be crowned with even greater glory and honour!

T. M. P. Mahadevan

* Recently two of the members of the Board of Trustees have been snatched away by the hand of Death, Rao Bahadur V. Tiruvengadathan Chetty and Mr. K. Sriramulu Naidu.

WOMEN STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

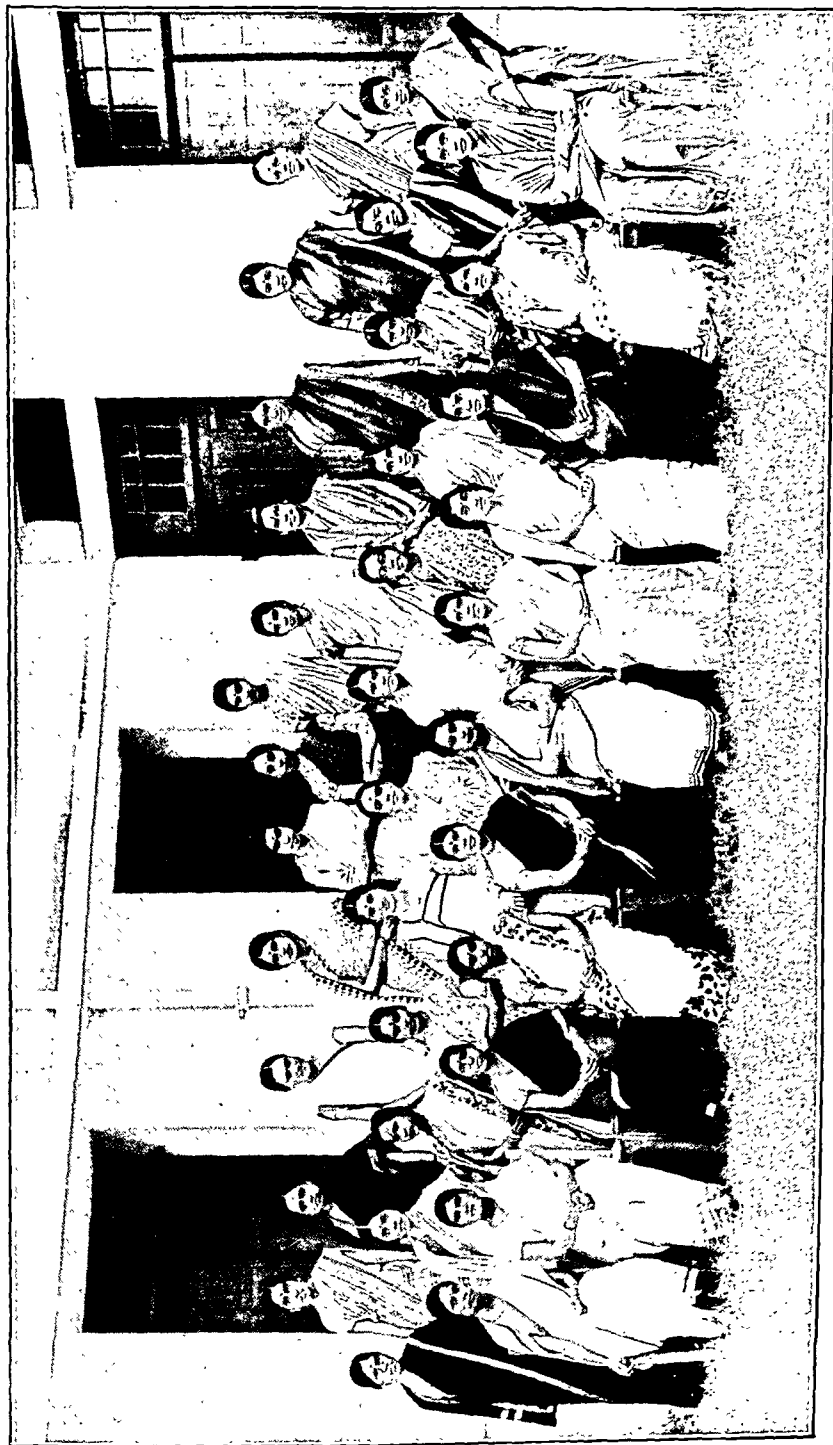
I am happy to find my place in Pachaiyappa's College, in its new setting of dignity and grandeur. Pachaiyappa is a name widely known and reverently treasured all over South India and justly so. His ardent desire and munificent gifts for the cause of education of India's rising generations stand pre-eminent and singularly lustrous in this ancient country of lofty traditions to which we are proud to belong. It is fortunate, I consider, that my lot is cast here at a period of the College history when the long vista of its one-hundred years' life of achievements is receding into the past and a new century is being entered into with its fresh ambitions and hopes.

Till the College found its new abode in its present magnificent pile of buildings, it was housed, as we are all aware, amidst the incessant bustle and noise of this fast-growing city, in the busiest shopping-centre of George Town with its never-ending noise of the trafficking public and the ponderous sounds of trams and buses. Now the College finds itself housed far from disquietude, but still within the City itself and yet out of it.

It is singular that this College, one of the oldest, has been the last to open its portals to women students.

Even in oriental India none will raise objection to the co-education of young boys and girls, say, under the age of ten. But co-education of adolescent men and women in India has been a problem over which many a shy battle has been fought and the winning I am glad, as the majority of the intelligentia of the land will rightly concede, has been in favour of it.

Education of the women of this land is a *prima facie* necessity and it will be conceded that education is not the privilege of one sex, but equally the right of both, and that neither one sex nor the other can advance by itself, without a strain on the social and national system and injury to itself. We are glad that difficulties in the way of women's education are beginning to lose



Women Students (1941-42).

their force and that the opportunity has arrived for a great new advance. I am of opinion that in the interest of the advance of Indian education as a whole, priority should be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of national expansion and advancement in this land. There will always be some girls of exceptional ability, who need for the due evolution of their faculties, a more profound and wider education, offered by the University, and these must be helped to what they need as individuals, each on her own line. It is unrighteous for any to thwart them in their upward climbing or to place unnecessary obstacles in their paths. But the majority of girls should, I think, branch off from their male compeers at a certain stage of education, say, after the High School studies, into those branches of learning and training which Nature has designed for them, to achieve the fulfilment of the high purposes for which they, as women, are called in life.

The courses of study devised by our Government School examination boards and the Universities, which render the system of education of our girls equal to that of the boys in every respect, and make them press forward to attain all the educational distinctions open to men, are not salutary for the life which women must of necessity take up in the social system of the land. Alternative courses should be provided recognizing the value of studies in Domestic Science, Hygiene, Music, etc., for girls. We are glad that attention is being paid to such deviations and the much desired alternative courses are being adopted by many educational institutions.

Women students were admitted into this College only after its removal to its present buildings, *i. e.* at the beginning of the academic year, 1940. Last year there were only 11 women students—9 in the Intermediate and 2 in the B. Sc. Classes. At the beginning of the present College year, there were 47 students in all, all belonging to the Hindu community and found in the following classes—Intermediate, B. A., B. Sc. Pass, B. A. Honours and Post-Graduate. I think it is not an idle dream to anticipate that women students of other communities also, such as the Moslem and the Christian, may in the future seek entrance into

this citadel of learning. It is exhilarating to me to find the Hindu women students of this College manifest a friendliness and a spirit of *camaraderie* to a laudable degree. The first day I started work here, one girl—a young mother of children!—greeted me with the words, “Oh, I am so glad you have come to work in our midst. I hope you will help us to rise up. We shall set ourselves to think and work together looking up to the heights to which we could rise. We hope to attain to the heights to which a liberal collegiate education can take us, and find ourselves eventually with equipments second to none in India.” With such determination and zeal, are high ambitions like these mere idle dreams? I am sure the women’s section of this College will prove its mettle and distinguish itself in every way.

Two spacious rooms are allotted to the women students with the necessary furniture for comfort and relaxation. The afternoon lunch is quite a social affair with laughter and pithy wits! At present, there is no separate hostel accommodation for our girls. Six of them are now housed in a private house which has been kindly placed at their disposal by the Principal. When increasing numbers of women students seek hostel accommodation, the securing of a permanent hostel building solely for their use will become imperative.

M. J. James

PACHAIYAPPA'S OLD BOYS' CLUB

The Club was first organized in the Golden Jubilee year of the College. As part of the Jubilee rejoicings, a social gathering was held on 27th November, 1892. At a meeting of the old students held in the evening with Rai Bahadur Pundi Ranganatha Mudaliar in the Chair, it was resolved "to hold an annual gathering of the old students of Pachaiyappa's Institutions for promoting social intercourse and fellow-feeling among them," and to call the day of such gatherings, "Pachaiyappa Commemoration Day". The function ended with a Public Meeting over which Sir A. Seshia Sastri, then Dewan-Regent of Pudukkottai, presided. Several toasts were proposed and heartily responded to. Thus were laid the foundations of "the Old Students' Association" in the Golden Jubilee year.

The Association was reorganized in 1903, and it was now called Pachaiyappa Club. Sir P. Theagaroya Chetti was elected its first President. One of the laudable objects of the Club was to run the Annual Sports for the benefit of the students of the College. The Sports were held mostly on the S.I.A.A. grounds; and this annual function was one of the keenly looked-for events in the life of the College both by the Old Students and by those who were receiving their education at the time. The Pachaiyappa Club conducted the Annual Sports till 1918 when the College Council took it over as part of the extra-mural activities of the College. Another way in which the Pachaiyappa Club helped the College to maintain its liveliness was to assist the students in developing their histrionic talents by enacting Shakespeare's plays. Latterly, dramas in Indian languages were also put on boards. The Club conducted these plays, till the various Literary Societies of the College could themselves take charge of such activities. When the Residential College Scheme was conceived in 1914-15, the old students of the College welcomed it enthusiastically, and their Club collected funds. The students who were then studying in the College were entrusted with the work of securing financial support in their

native places during the summer recess each year, and a silver medal was presented by the Club to each of the students who was able to collect more than Rs. 50/-. The College Social Service League started a Night School in 1915. Pachaiyappa Club took over the management of the School in 1919, and conducted it for a number of years with great success. Besides these activities, the Club arranged for Public Lectures in Pachaiyappa Hall, which is still remembered by the public of Madras as a forum for spirited speeches on important problems of India and of humanity in general.

A reorganization of the Old Students' Association was made in 1935. The Association was re-named 'Pachaiyappa's Old Boys' Club', amalgamating the Old Pachaiyappa Club with the Pachaiyappa Old Boys' Association. There is an annual Club day. Seeing that the prosperity and the future of the Institution depended to a great extent upon the interest which its Old Students took in the progress of their *Alma Mater*, Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari, the then Principal, took the initiative, and infused a new spirit into the Old Boys' Club, whose great purpose has always been to foster a spirit of fellowship between the past and the present students of the College and to provide the Old Boys with opportunities to serve their *Alma Mater*. The Club collected donations for the Residential College and handed them over to the authorities. Among the Old Boys, we can claim several distinguished sons of India and the enthusiasm displayed by the Old Boys is a great asset to their *Alma Mater*.

K. Venkataswami Naidu



M. C. ALASINGAPERUMAL, B.A.,
Headmaster (1906) High School, Madras.



V. VENKATASUBBAYYA, B.A., L.T.,
Headmaster (1909-34) High School, Madras.



G. NARAYANASWAMI IYER, B.A., L.T.,
Headmaster (1935-37) High School, Madras.



M. SHANMUKHASUNDARA MUDALIAR, M.A., L.
Headmaster (1937-) High School, Madras.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

22nd January 1942.

B. A. Groups (i-a) Mathematics.
 (i-b) Mathematics with Astronomy and
 Statistics.
 (ii-b) Physics Main.
 (iii-a) Philosophy.

(iii-b) Philosophy.

(iv-a) History and Economics.

(iv-b) Economics and History.

(iv-c) Politics and History.

(v) Tamil with its cognate subject.

B. A. (Hons.) Branch I—Mathematics.

„ II—Philosophy.

„ III—History.

„ IV—Economics.

B. Sc. (Pass) ... Physics and Chemistry (main & subsidiary).
Mathematics, Zoology & Botany (subsidiary).

B.O.L. Degree Part II (Also for Vidwan course students).
& (O.T. Tamil). Part III South Indian Languages and
Literatures in their bearing on
Ancient Indian History and
Culture, and Dravidian Philo-
logy with special reference to
Dravidian languages of South
India.

The College has had on its Board of Management and staff
names intimately connected with the University administration
and academic life; and names such as—

Mr. Basil Lovery,

„ D. M. Cruickshank.

„ J. Adam.

„ A. J. Cooper-Oakley.

„ R. S. Lepper.

„ J. A. Yates.

„ E. Drew.

„ Glyn Barlow.

„ J. C. Rollo.

„ J. Andrew Smith.

„ C. L. Wrenn.

„ M. Ruthnaswamy.

Rao Bahadur

K. Chinnatambi Pillai.

Mr. George Norton.

„ V. Raghavachariyar.

„ John Bruce Norton.

„ C. Srinivasa Pillai.

Diwan Bahadur

P. Rajaratna Mudaliar.

Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu

Naidu.

„ V. Krishnamachariyar.

„ P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar.

Sir P. Theagaroya Chetti.

Diwan Bahadur

V. Masilamani Pillai.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

(Contd.)

Mr. S. P. Singaravelu Mudaliar.
„ K. Ramanujachariar.
Rao Bahadur
K. B. Ramanathan.

(Contd.)

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
Diwan Bahadur
Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami
Mudaliar.
Kumararajah

Mr. P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu.
„ P. N. Srinivasachariar.
Rao Bahadur D. S. Sarma.
Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami.

Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar
of Chettinad.

naturally rise to one's mind. The College is a living example of what can be done by disinterested service in the cause of Indian education, and an outstanding encouragement to sons of India to extend the sphere of private benefaction—a feature which unfortunately is very much lacking in South India.

It has given me considerable pleasure on behalf of the University to add my tribute of admiration at the wonderful work that has been done by Pachaiyappa's College. I trust that the days that lie ahead will see it growing from strength to strength.

Mahomed Usman

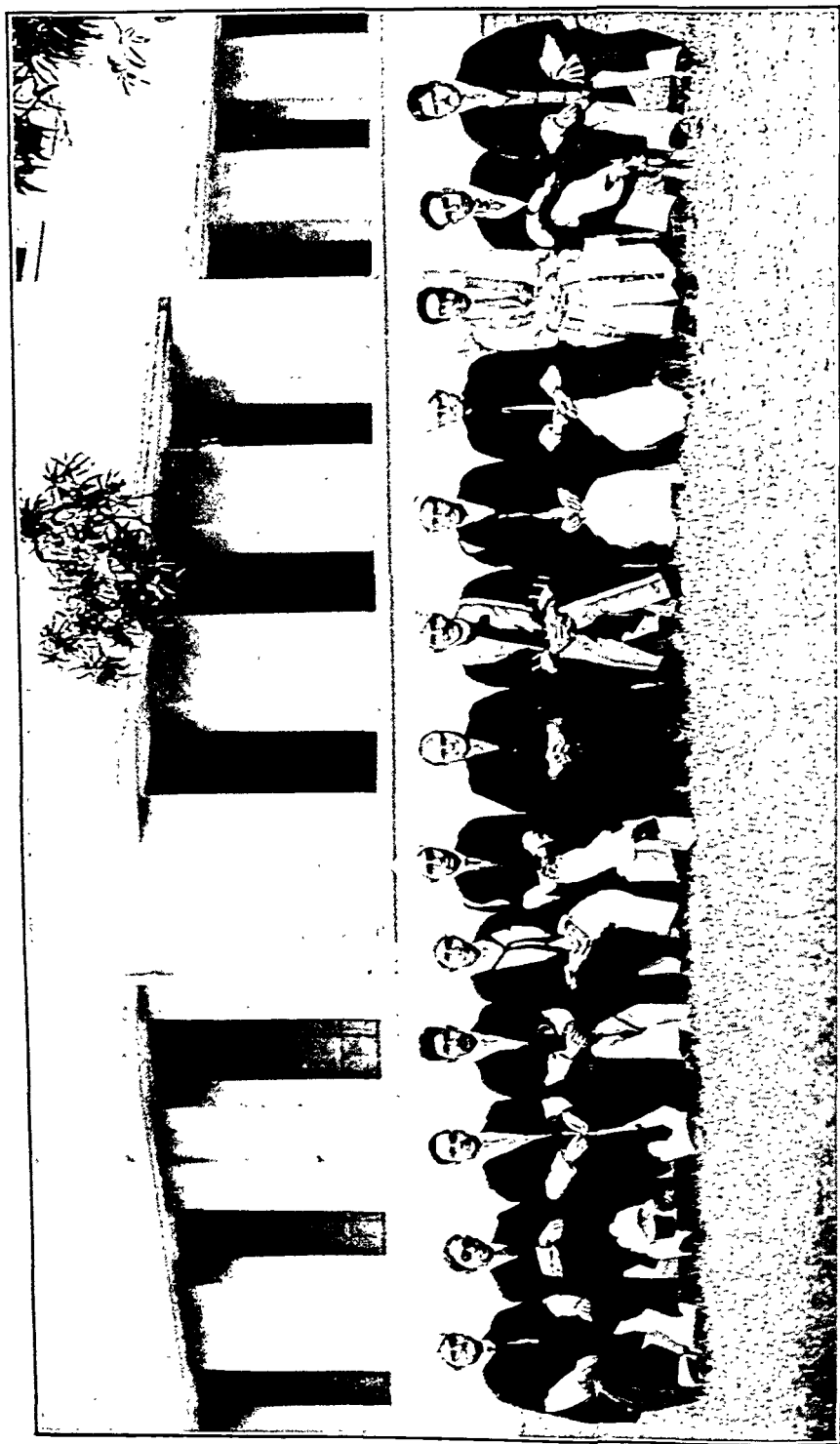
RAJAH
SIR ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR
OF CHETTINAD.

CHETTINAD HOUSE,
ADYAR, MADRAS,

9th December 1941.

Pachaiyappa Mudaliar who has immortalized himself by his public benefactions was one of the earliest South Indian philanthropists in recent times. From small beginnings the College founded in his name has steadily grown into the great institution that it now is. Eminent men have contributed their quota of loving service towards the building up of the College. Many a Pachaiyappa boy is occupying positions of trust and responsibility in various walks of life. All those connected with the institution can look back with pride and gratification upon a century of earnest endeavour, steady progress and solid achievement. Pachaiyappa's munificence has evoked the spirit of generosity in others whose charities have been merged in Pachaiyappa's. The result has been that the Trust Board has now to manage all forms of charities, religious, educational, industrial and social, scattered over a wide area. The College is easily the foremost of these and will ever stand out as a shining monument of the wise benefaction of a great citizen of Madras. May it continue to flourish and grow from more to more.

S. Rm. M. Annamalai Chettiar



The College Council (1911-12).

19th January 1942.

I am glad to learn that in connection with the Centenary Celebration of Pachaiyappa's College, a Commemoration Volume is to be brought out. Pachaiyappa has played a part as prominent as that of any other College in South India in the education of young men of the Presidency. Old boys of Pachaiyappa's College have filled in the past, and are filling today, positions of trust and responsibility. It must gladden the heart of Pachaiyappa should he re-visit us—as it does the hearts of those who have been at any time responsible for the growth and development of this institution—to see the proud place that Pachaiyappa's College occupies both in the educational world and in the contribution that it has made towards the social and educational progress of the land. During the few years that I was associated with the Management of this institution as a member of the Board of Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities I, often, in common with my other colleagues was specially interested in the educational side of the Trust and it was a rare pleasure and privilege for us to devote our time to the solution of the many problems that faced the Trust Board in regard to these institutions. Successive Boards of Trustees at different times have been proud to be associated with the development of this institution, which today on the one hand is so transformed as to claim a new habitat and buildings and a fresh outlook on the problems of life, yet on the other hand, as I venture to hope, has kept the ideals which Pachaiyappa put before himself of service to humanity. The last stage of its advancement will have been reached when its portals are open to students of all communities and its claim to be a national institution is made unchallengeable. To the Principal and Professors of the College, to the Headmasters and Teachers of the Schools and to the students of all Pachaiyappa's educational institutions, I should like to convey my very hearty wishes that success may attend the efforts of all of them. To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees, if they will

excuse the presumption, I should like to convey my congratulations on the work that they have done during the recent past and to express the hope that the same measure of devotion to this institution will continue to be the characteristic of their activities in the future. The institution itself, I wish and pray, will grow in strength and usefulness and will be a source of inspiration and guidance to many thousands in the Presidency.

A. Ramaswami Mudaliar

10, ALBUQUERQUE ROAD,
NEW DELHI,

December 19, 1941.

It is welcome news to hear that the Centenary of Pachaiyappa's Educational Trust will be appropriately celebrated early next year. The occasion will recall to many minds the scene depicted in one of the striking pictures that adorn the walls of Pachaiyappa's Hall: the eager look on the faces of some of the leading citizens of Madras who, more than a hundred years ago, sought the help and advice of the Nortons to establish on a proper footing the administration of the Charities founded by Pachaiyappa Mudaliar. True to Hindu sentiment, he had provided for the twin purpose of Anna Dana and Vidya Dana. It was a happy accident that the provision for Vidya Dana was interpreted and utilized in a manner suited to modern needs. The central educational institution thus founded has long held a unique place in the esteem and affection of the Hindus of South India. It developed into a first grade College within less than fifty years of its foundation and among its early *alumni* were included many Indians who held a prominent place in the social, official and public life of South India in the closing years of the last century and the early years of this century.

When Mr. John Adam left the institution, an ebb set in and the prestige of the College began to wane. When I joined it in 1896, the strength of most of the College classes did not go into double digits. In 1897-98, a change for the better began with the advent of three European Professors who were deservedly held in great esteem, Mr. Lepper, Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Drew. The strength and prestige of the College rapidly improved and the students felt proud of the privilege of being taught by professors who could well stand comparison with those who filled the corresponding chairs in the other two first grade Colleges at the time (Rev. Kellet, Rev. Russell and Rev. Skinner in the Christian College, and Mr. Allen, Mr. Bilderbeck and Dr. Satyanathan in the Presidency College). The College was

however soon to earn the enviable (or unenviable) reputation of importing eminent educationists only to send them away ere long to other institutions. Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Drew left the College soon after Mr. Lepper left; and much the same thing happened to the three Principals that came later, Mr. Yates, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Rollo. During the last twenty-five years, the management has been endeavouring to run the institution with an exclusively Indian staff. The experiment was one that had to be made sooner or later—whatever its initial hazards—and all well-wishers of the institution, and indeed of the cause of education in India, will look forward to its proving a success.

I am tempted to refer at this stage to an episode which is scarcely likely to be known to the present generation. In 1898, the Trustees resolved to add a course in Zoology for the B.A. Degree (to the existing History and Philosophy courses) and they appointed Mr. N. K. Kudva, a brilliant young graduate whom we all loved, to be in charge of it. I had just then passed the First Examination in Arts and was one of the few who joined the Zoology course, with a view to proceed to Medicine after graduating in Zoology. After a fortnight, the new course had to be closed down, as the University authorities (it was reported) declined to grant recognition to it, unless a European Professor was appointed to be in charge. I then changed over to the History course and eventually found my way into the Law College. I trust that the years that have since passed by have witnessed a change in the attitude of the educational authorities. The incident also serves to illustrate the error of the assumption made by educational experts, when they expect our young men to choose their special subjects—and thus practically choose their life's career—while they are still in the High School classes. It does not appear to be sufficiently realized that few of us are in a position to choose our career even at later stages in our lives and that in many cases—I would even say in most cases—accidents more than anything else determine our course.

Among the Indian members of the College staff under whom I was privileged to study, I wish to refer to three outstanding figures: Professor K. Ramanujachariar was too well-known to



The College Staff (1911—12).

the educational world to require any words of praise from me. I shall only state that to many of his students—and to me particularly—he was not only a teacher, but almost stood in *loco parentis*. Professor Ramanathan was not as widely appreciated as he deserved to be, though he was respected for his erudition. Mr. Krishna Sastriar, our Sanskrit Pandit, was one to whom I feel indebted to a degree which has made his memory almost sacred to me. He represented the best in the ideal *Guru* of the Hindu tradition, combining in himself the role of the father and that of the preceptor. There was a happy blend in him of the ancient heritage and of an enlightened refinement of manners and outlook suggestive of modernity. While I owe to his inspiration my interest in Sanskrit and such little knowledge of it as I possess, I can never forget the affectionate, almost loving, welcome that awaited us as we entered his class and the joy of the hours that we spent with him.

After I took my degree, I was privileged to serve on the staff of the College for a period of two years. I succeeded Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and was in turn succeeded by Mr. (now Sir) N. Gopalaswami Iyengar. Needless to say, I feel proud to have been in that line.

My association with Pachaiyappa's College thus extended over a period of six years and it is no exaggeration to say that they were amongst the happiest years of my life. How I wish I could live those years over again! I sometimes do so, in imagination and retrospect.

Before concluding, I wish to lay stress on one characteristic of the institution which I should be sorry to see it discard. Pachaiyappa's College has long been regarded as the poor scholars' *Alma Mater*. I have no doubt that such must have been the intention of its noble founder. Speaking of myself, I can confidently state that if it had not opened its kindly portals to me, at a time when I was literally penniless, I should in all probability have gone without a University education. I do not overlook the difficulty of maintaining the efficiency of a modern

educational institution, if it is also to be a charitable concern in any large measure. New conditions may require new methods of enabling poor boys to obtain the benefit of Collegiate education. But so far as one can visualize the lot of the average Indian student for many years to come, poverty will not by any means be the exception. And those in charge of an institution like Pachaiyappa's cannot lose sight of that fact.

I fervently hope that the College will continue to receive an ever-growing measure of public appreciation and support and thus be enabled to render notable service to the cause of education and progress in the land.

S. Varadachari



RAO BAHADUR V. THIRUVENGADATHAN CHETTI,

December 12, 1941.

Pachaiyappa is the earliest name in the history of Indian educational philanthropy, earliest not merely in this Presidency but in the whole of India ; and not merely the earliest name, but in many respects the biggest and the most historic. True, in the Andhra Desa the Zemindars of Pithapuram and Vizianagram had established First Grade Colleges. But none of these reached the dimensions or the standard of the College which bears the name of Pachaiyappa. The only name comparable with his is that of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the Founder of the Annamalai University. But I suppose in the courses of studies organized and in the number of staff and students, Pachaiyappa's is not inferior. In any case, where the great stars of benevolence are concerned, there is no need to compare critically their magnitude and beauty. Let us be profoundly thankful that men of the type of Pachaiyappa and Annamalai have shed their auspicious light on the Presidency.

In origin Pachaiyappa's illustrates the fruitfulness of the co-operative effort of Europeans and Indians. John Bruce Norton may be regarded as one of the Fathers of the College. Subbarayalu Naidu, one of the original members of the Madras University, whose name appears in the list of those to whom the Charter of Incorporation was given, and many other prominent Hindus were associated with its administration. Amongst the persons who played a leading part in its management I knew from my boyhood intimately two, *viz.* the Hon'ble Palavoy Rangayya Naidu of Egmore, and Sir P. Theagaroya Chetti. Pachaiyappa Trust Board has on the whole acquitted itself in a manner deserving the warmest esteem and gratitude of the public. Amongst the Secretaries, perhaps, the most noteworthy was Venkataranga Rao, who was also Secretary of the Landholders' Association. My father, Subrahmanya Reddy, used to tell me that the famous songstress and courtesan of South India of those days, Salem Godavari

Amma, had donated a large amount to the Charities of the College. He used to quote this as an instance that our Devadasis were not to be confounded with the fallen women of European streets and houses of ill-fame, but that they had a culture, a respectable tradition and a high morality of their own. Incidentally I may remark that my father got an Aiyangar family, that of Narayana Aiyangar, District Munsiff for a number of years in Chittoor, of which he was the guardian, to contribute liberally to its funds. And so from my earliest days Pachaiyappa's College was a familiar name and atmosphere to me and I had often visited the old building in the Flower Bazaar as a lad of 7 or 8, when during my father's occasional visits to Madras, in which I accompanied him, he went there to meet Theagaroya Chetti. Latterly my dear old teacher of Mathematics, K. Chinnatambi Pillai, under whom, be it said frankly, I learnt nothing, because my capacity for Mathematics was below zero point, became the Principal.

Amongst the Principals we used to hear of a famous Englishman, Lavery. Then we had John Adam, Cooper Oakley, and Lepper, and after him Drew. Some Europeans who joined the staff of Pachaiyappa's got translated very soon into the Indian Educational Service ! In the result, and as one of the consequences of our national and educational development, the Principals and Staff in recent years have been entirely Indians, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the efficient way they have discharged their duties and the high academic standards they have maintained.

The Centenary of Pachaiyappa's is the greatest educational Jubilee in India. It is a commemoration of the great man Pachaiyappa, who left the funds ; of the earlier Englishmen like Norton who made India their home and strove for the progress of Indians ; of the public-spirited Hindus who carried on the management as Trustees with single-minded devotion to duty ; and of the succession of able Principals and Staffs who made the institution attractive to Hindus of talent and a power for the progress of the Presidency. The College has grown rapidly, outgrew its old

habitation and to-day, thanks to the energy of Dr. A. Lakshmanā swami Mudaliar and his colleagues, has found a better and bigger habitation, which I am sure will become in a few years too small, unless the present President, Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, immediately starts a programme of further expansion which I am sure he will gladly undertake and execute with his customary ability.

The Centenary does not mark, as in the case of individual men and women, a period of decline into "the sear ; the yellow leaf "; but 'rather' it is a rung in the ladder of eternal existence and ever expanding progress towards the limitless ideals beckoning us to strive incessantly upwards and forwards. I am sure the College will keep on ascending, trailing glory as it mounts, impelled thereto by the devotion and support of Indians and the integral zeal of its staff and management.

May this College flourish for ever as befits an institution which embodies the immortality of Pachaiyappa, the friend of the poor and patron of learning !

C. R. Reddy

DR. SIR K. V. REDDY,
K.C.L.E., D.Litt., M.L.C.,
Vice-Chancellor.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY,
ANNAMALAINAGAR,

22nd January 1942.

The great name of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar will be remembered in connection with his unparalleled services to the cause of Education and Religion in Southern India. His wise charities have borne fruit, but the College which bears his name is the best example of magnificent munificence. The College has just finished a hundred years of meritorious service in the field of Education in our Province, and from it have gone out thousands of Graduates, who proved themselves worthy of their Alma Mater, and earned a high place in the Public life of this country. In its new and beautiful surroundings the College is bound to enlarge its activities and rise higher and higher in public esteem. It is my fervent hope that this noble institution may grow from strength to strength and continue to play a glorious part in the sphere of Education. I wish the Centenary Celebrations every success.

K. V. Reddi



C. GOPALAKRISHNA MUDALIAR,
Asst. Principal and Headmaster (1873-94).



T. B. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A., B.L.,
Prof. of English (1918-22).



The High School Staff, Madras (1911-42).

V. CHAKKARAI CHETTIAR
MAYOR OF MADRAS.

RIPON BUILDINGS,
MADRAS,

6th January 1942.

The President, Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, asks me to write a short message to be embodied in the Centenary Commemoration Volume regarding the great benefactor and the growth of the College. Although I am not an old student, I cannot but acknowledge the great part the College has played in the evolution of education in the province, and its contribution to its cultural progress. This and the other allied educational institutions are standing monuments and will keep alive the Founder's memory for generations to come. The College has been under the management of Trustees of great eminence in the City's life, the chief of these being the late Sir P. Theagaroya Chettiar and the present one Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad under whose auspices the Trust is now being carried on. The glorious example of the Founder in these days has been worthily emulated by Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, whose munificent endowments on behalf of the Annamalai University will be an inspiration to future philanthropists. The future of the College, I am sure, will eclipse its past in its varied usefulness and increasing hold on the public mind.

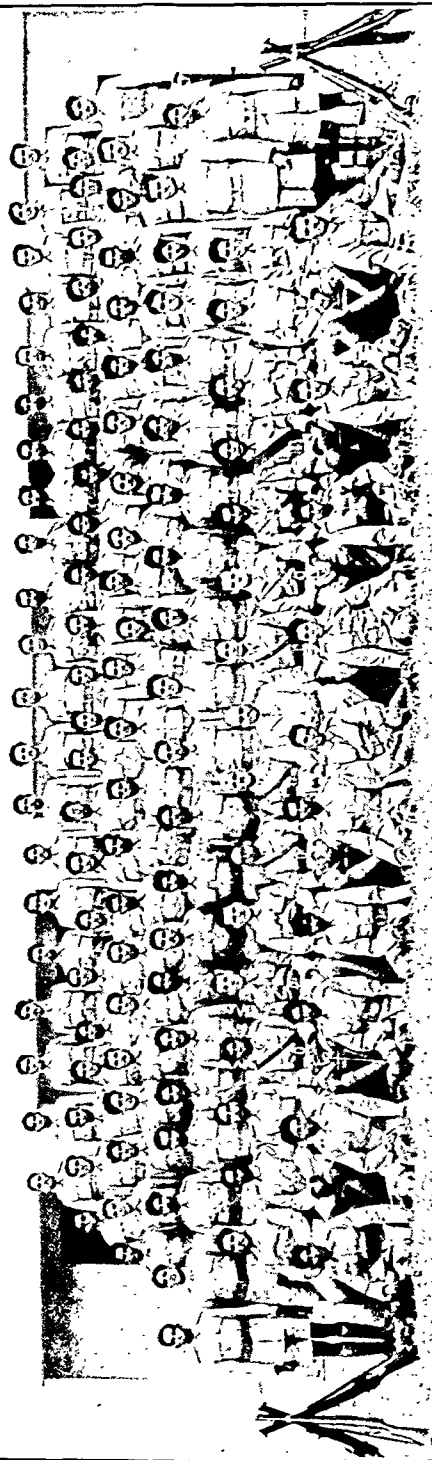
V. Chakkarai

10th December 1941.

In the eternity of time, a hundred years is a small span; but in the life of the institutions of the East this stands for a long period. Pachaiyappa's College is celebrating its first Centenary in January 1942. The name of Pachaiyappa is dear to every South Indian because of the great principles for which the College stands. The noble object of the founder has been preserved for generations by a race of Trustees whose good fortune it has been to guide the destiny of this Institution.

Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty and Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chetty of a former generation and Kumararajah Sir M.A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad and Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar of the present generation have been not a little responsible for the growth and prosperity of the College during the 20th century. Those who serve the cause of education are very few because no goddess requires greater sacrifice than the goddess of learning. Among those few, in South India, in fact in the whole of India, almost none has risen to the greatness of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar. His son Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, whose interest in the progress of education in this province is well-known, is the President of the Board of Trustees. As Minister of Education in 1936, he blessed the scheme of Residential College on behalf of the Government of Madras. He and his colleagues on the Board will achieve greater distinctions for the College in time to come and protect her interests in every direction.

The College has a great future before her. In the second Century of her existence she will play a more glorious part—a part of which every Indian would be proud. She will prove to be more than ever, the seat of culture, of light and knowledge. She will destroy the insidious communalism which saps away the country's

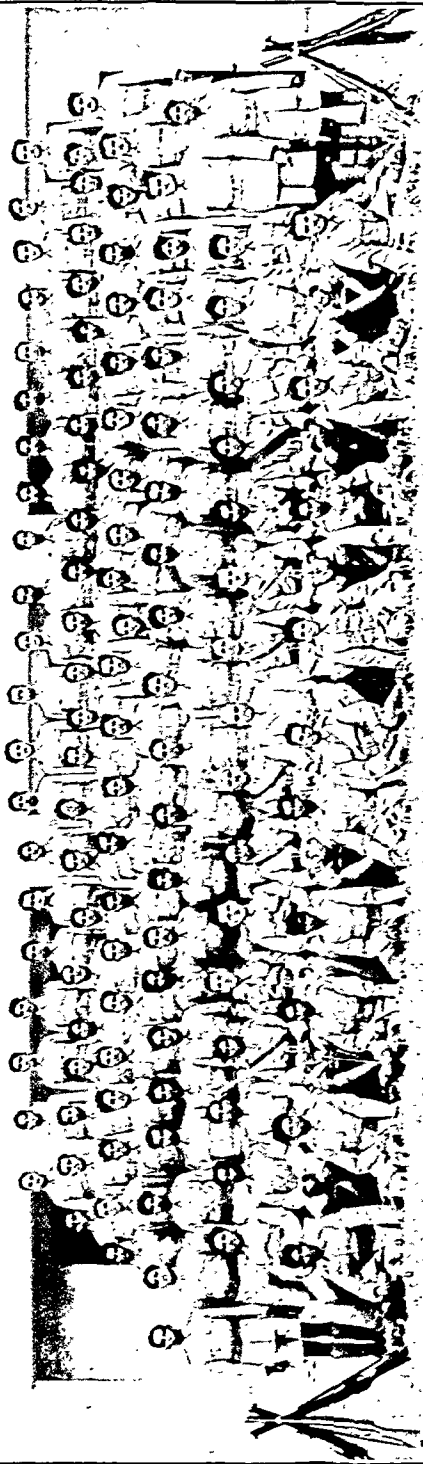


The College Contingent—5th Madras Div. University Training Corps, (1911—1912).

*5th December 1941.**Bangalore, 10th December 1941.*

I was in Pachaiyappa's College for three terms in 1904-5 but kept more or less in close touch for a period of nearly 4 years with the members of the staff and senior students whom I had known earlier. The scout movement and military training had not been thought of in those days but there were plenty of extra curricular activities and sports were well patronised. I remember a short-lived association known as the Amateur Statistical Society (A.S.E.) which was formed both as a study circle and a social welfare league. Under the guidance of its distinguished Principals and Professors and a number of public spirited gentlemen who took a keen interest in the students, the College fostered not only a love of learning but all activities that help to form character and widen the outlook of young men. The shifting of the College to its new habitation has been a momentous event in its history and it is hoped that future generations of its students will maintain the past traditions of the institution and add lustre to its name.

N. Madhava Rao



The College Contingent—6th Madras Inf. University Training Corps, (1911-1912).

vitality and strength, found the brotherhood of man on the bed-rock of love and humanity, and thus, assure for him not only equality but also give him equal opportunities in life.

I am confident that Pachaiyappa's College, with a set of Professors known for their singular devotion to duty and untiring zeal for work and with a Board of Management known for its lofty principles and high ideals, will be a beacon and a landmark in the realm of Indian education not only through the second Century of her existence but through all times to come.

E. V. Ramasami

VICE-CHANCELLOR

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY,

2nd December 1941.

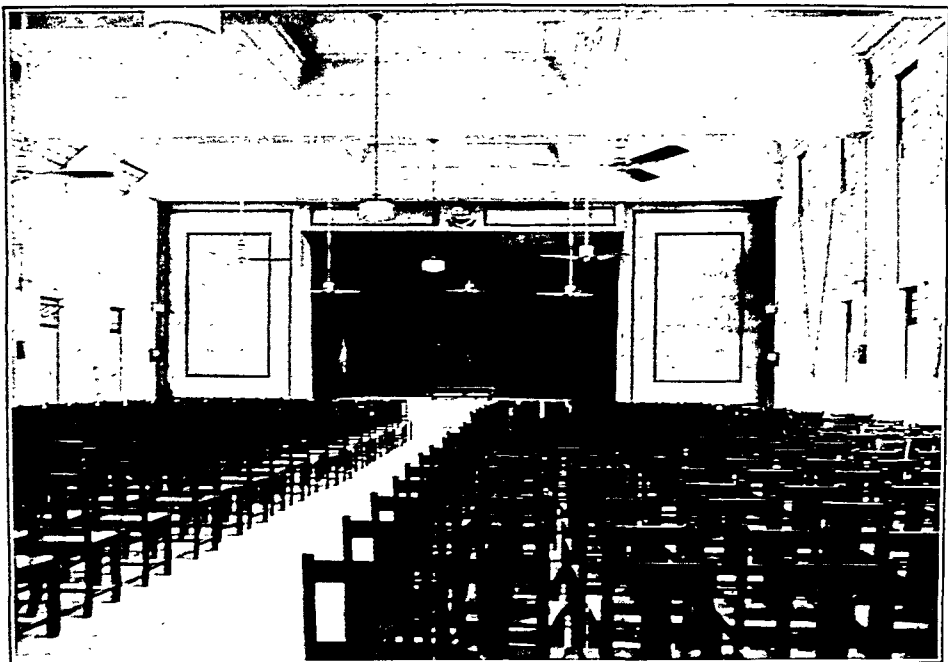
It is a pleasure to know that Pachaiyappa's College is celebrating its Centenary in January, 1942. It is the one great institution in Madras built up by the generosity of a great citizen of Madras. Thousands have been benefited by the facilities afforded in that institution and many persons who have attained eminence in the public life of this country have been old Pachaiyappa boys. I have no doubt that the institution will prosper and continue to be a source of light and blessing to many thousands more in the years to come.

S. Radhakrishnan

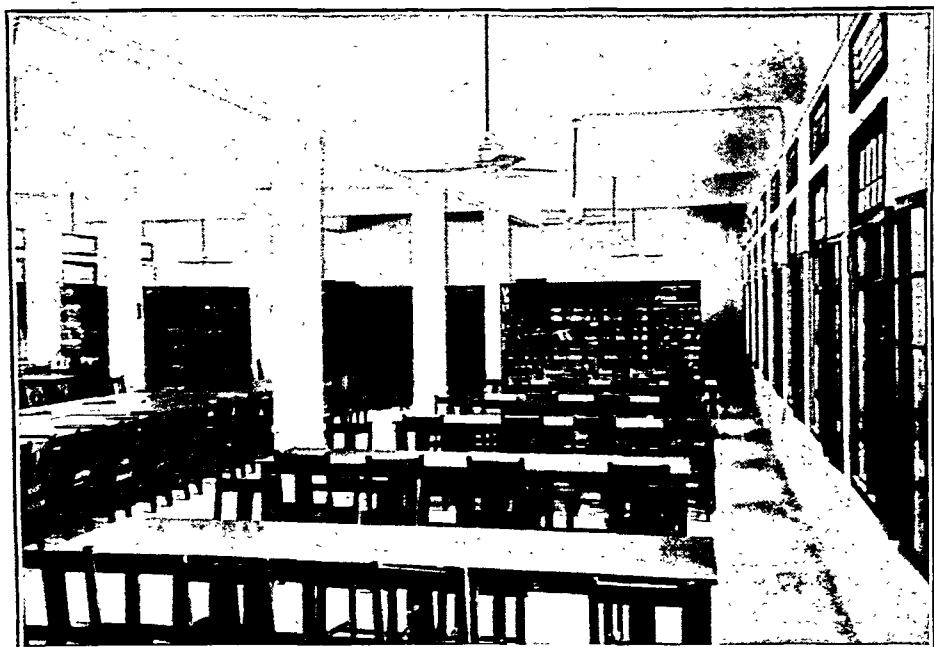
*5th December 1941.**Bangalore, 10th December 1941.*

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N. Madhava Rao



College Hall with the Theatre.



LIBRARY.

Madras, 10th January 1942.

On the occasion of the Centenary of Pachaiyappa's College, it gives me great pleasure to express my high appreciation of the usefulness of this institution during the last hundred years.

I believe it is one of the earliest educational institutions which came into existence and thanks to the munificence of the late Pachaiyappa Mudaliar, it has been responsible for spreading education widely in this part of our country.

Founded by a great philanthropist, this institution had the fortune of having excellent men on its board of management—men like W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu, Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty of an older day, and patrons of learning and culture, like Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, the illustrious son of a more illustrious father, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the founder and pro-chancellor of the Annamalai University. I understand that this College was responsible for producing gentlemen who have made a name and acquired fame in various spheres of public life in the province. Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami has been made the Principal of the College after his devoted and loyal service to his “alma mater” over a period of twenty years. I am sure that the College will grow in usefulness and prestige during his period of principalship.

I am glad that this institution provides higher education for the youth of the Hindu community. I am a firm believer in the promotion of education amongst all communities. It is only when the Hindus and Muslims are given equal facilities in education, the future of this country can be assured. I wish a bright future for the College and wish it many more years of usefulness.

Abdul Hamid Khan

With best wishes for accelerating prosperity, for many a hundred year to come, I most gladly offer my heart-felt felicitations to the noble Pachaiyappa's College on its happy completion of a century of fruitful service in the cause of Education. While that noble donor Pachaiyappa Mudaliar immortalized himself in the various conduits through which the hallowed stream of his charity was made to flow, it is given to this magnificent College to stand as a fine monument of his vision and wisdom wherein one notices with supreme joy a happy blending of outside culture with the hoary civilization and traditions of our glorious motherland. It is indeed a source of gratification for us to see that this institution, eminently Indian and Hindu at the base, has now grown to be a lofty tower of universal knowledge and learning. With its present immensely expanded scope of academic and residential life, it is indeed a 'University' by itself,—a modern revitalized expression of our ancient Gurukula Ashram life.

Ushered into being by the charitable disposition of a single individual, who beyond doubt was inspired with a touch of the divine, Pachaiyappa's College plays a singular role in the comity of educational organizations in South India, filling a place, unique in itself, alongside of the Governmental institutions on the one hand and those of the religious denominations on the other. If in Bengal, the educational world finds its rightful pride in Palits, Tagores and Ghoshes and such others of revered memory, we, of Madras, can view with great satisfaction, that it is our Pachaiyappa Mudaliar, hallowed be his name, that leads these philanthropists in the vanguard of educational charity.

The 'Trustees' of this mighty 'Studium Generale' deserve every commendation for making it grow from strength to strength; and most assuredly these 'Centenary Celebrations' feted under the salubrious auspices of His Excellency the Governor of Madras,

who has ever so many times expressed his zeal in nurturing educational institutions both in promise and fulfilment, will go a long way in encouraging them to serve this glorious institution with vigour and enthusiasm, reinforced hundredfold.

God bless our beloved Pachaiyappa's College!

R. S. Ranga Rao

M. RUTHNASWAMY

STERLING ROAD,
NUNGAMBAKKAM,

23rd December 1941.

To no one will the celebrations of the centenary of Pachaiyappa's give greater pride and pleasure than to those that served the College or School as teachers in the years gone by. Deprived as the old historic building was of all that go to the making of the power and prestige of an educational institution—spacious and beautiful grounds, commodious lecture halls, sociable common rooms, and numerous teacher's rooms, pleasant library and reading rooms—it was mainly on the work of teachers that Pachaiyappa's depended for its reputation. Alike in its Principals—although it is I that say it*—and Headmasters, its Professors and Lecturers and Teachers, Pachaiyappa's has had a band of workers of whom it ought to be proud. It was their devotion to their work, their loyalty to the institution, their efficiency, their social qualities that in the main attracted large numbers of students generation after generation. But teachers by themselves could not have achieved anything. The students of Pachaiyappa's have played a gratifying part in making its reputation by their loyal response to the efforts of their teachers, by their realization of their obligations as Hindu students in a Hindu institution, by their manly resistance to the suggestions of an inferiority-complex, by their excellence in sports and social activities in spite of discouraging surroundings, the students of Pachaiyappa's (in spite

* Principal of the College during the years 1912-22.

of occasional aberrations) have co-operated with their teachers in building up the fame of Pachaiyappa's. Nor in this personal estimate of the causes that contributed to the making of Pachaiyappa's, could I forget the services of the Governing Body. Pachaiyappa's has been well served by its Trustees. To their honourable and efficient service is due the development of the institution from a small school to one of the largest University Colleges of India. And the services of all these three categories of servants of Pachaiyappa's are required in the future as in the past. In spite of the new spacious and well-appointed buildings and grounds of the College, Pachaiyappa's must still depend for its prosperity on the combined devotion and loyalty of its Teachers, Students, Trustees. Their past record is a pledge of the future and I who was allowed to serve it for 10 years could not wish it a better wish in this centenary year than that its future should surpass even its past.

M. Ruthnaswamy



The College Hockey and Football Teams, 1911-12.

It is with a peculiar kind of pleasure that I respond to the President Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar's invitation to send a message of goodwill and felicitation on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of Pachaiyappa's College. A hundred years is a good round period of time for any Institution to have travelled in the history of Modern India, and it is a matter of sincere satisfaction that such a happy consummation has been attained by an Institution which has sprung out of the impact of western civilization introduced into the country by the British Government upon the indigenous culture prevalent at the time, and you may imagine my feeling of satisfaction when you recall the circumstances which have brought this Institution into existence. You will perhaps be surprised when you are told that the community to which I belong is more or less directly responsible for compelling those who have taken part in diverting the funds of Pachaiyappa's original trust from purely Hindu religious channels into the field of western education. Was it not the desire on the part of Hindu leaders at the time to have a purely Hindu educational institution as a counter attraction to Christian Mission Schools which occupied the field at the time with no Hindu schools to question or to counter their non-caste activities? Was it not because the Hindu community did not wish even a Christian Missionary to wish a Panchama boy to sit and study in his School side by side with Caste Hindu boys that the Hindu leaders looked about to see if they could not start a purely Caste Hindu school in which Hindu *acharam* could be observed involving the untouchability of Adi Dravidas? Was it not in the course of this endeavour that they discovered the Charities of Pachaiyappa as a possible source of revenue and wisely set about through judicial process to transform a main portion of the endowments into educational investments? I am glad that as the result of the social, intellectual and political progress which has taken place in the course of a century the original prejudice is passing away, if it has not altogether disappeared at least so far as this Institution is concerned.

Thanks to the exertions of a few Non-Brahmin leaders, all legal impediments have been removed, and the open hearted sagacity of Directors like Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar has since opened the doors of the College wide enough to admit nearly a score of Adi Dravida students not only to the College classes but also to the common Hostel of the College. I am sure that during the period when Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad is the President of the Board of Trustees the College will have its foundation well laid for the second century of its progress.

I am sure that under Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami, the Principal of the College, who is closely related to those gentlemen of the eighteenth century who played a valuable part in the life of Pachaiyappa and in shaping the course which the charities took after Pachaiyappa's death—I mean Powney Narayana Pillai, Smith Varada Pillai and C. Srinivasa Pillai—the College will grow from strength to strength, become popular and attain greatness.

The old order changeth yielding place to new
And God fulfils himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world

* * * *

O Earth, what changes hast thou seen !
There rolls the deep where grew the tree ;
There where the long street roars, hath been
The stillness of the central sea.

This is true not only of geological changes but also of changes in the affairs of human life. I remember an old friend of my community saying so long ago as 1897, at the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee by the leaders of my community in the Memorial Hall, Madras, that God's wheel of Social Progress was turning, so much so that those who were at the bottom of the wheel—almost kissing the ground—were slowly moving up, and that the day would come when their rights would be recognized and they would become the determining factor of India's progress. I regard the development of Pachaiyappa's College under its

President, Directors and Principal and his staff as one sign of the beginning of the fulfilment of that hope. It is therefore with profound thankfulness to God that on my own behalf and on behalf of the community to which I have the honour to belong I wish Pachaiyappa's College all prosperity and progress on the lines it has already travelled, however slowly but surely and with steady steps from generation to generation.

M. C. Rajah

P. SESHADRI, M.A., M.B.E.,
PRINCIPAL, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

AJMER,
5th December 1941.

Heartiest greetings on the occasion of the Centenary of Pachaiyappa's! It is difficult to recall one's College days without emotion, but all her alumni will feel particularly happy at her completion of hundred years of history. I hope its great traditions of nationalism will serve as a great inspiration and those responsible for its management will endeavour to do everything in their power to raise its position to a leading place among the Colleges in Madras and of India.

It is undoubtedly a wrench to some of us that she has moved into a new home, the noble edifice in George Town having been a familiar landmark for generations to man, woman and child in the city. But in view of the great vista opening out for further progress, all past students will rejoice at the transformation and join in the Celebrations with even greater enthusiasm than those who have known her only in the new home.

P. Seshadri

Pachaiyappa's College is one of the oldest Seats of learning in South India. Pachaiyappa, whose name the College bears, rose from a humble origin to great positions of trust and responsibility in the business world of the East India Company in the eighteenth century. Intensely pious, deeply religious, full of love and kindness to the world, Pachaiyappa endowed his vast wealth for the growth of philanthropy in this province.

The greatest monument raised in memory of Pachaiyappa is the College which has established its tradition and its ideals during a hundred years of its existence. It has served a noble purpose by bringing the costly University education within the reach of the humbler folk of this province and thus has stood for a great democratic principle in the life of the country.

Many institutions are purely endowed by the Non-Brahmins of South India who were heroes in their days and who were actuated by noble and lofty ideals. It was in the hope that their ideals should be realized that they left behind them the monuments of their benevolence. Writing about men who were constructive idealists, one is reminded of the most illustrious example of the twentieth century founder of a University that shines as a beacon light of knowledge and learning in the land of Tamils at Annamalai Nagar. Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad has reared a fairy city in which he has founded a home for fostering the peculiarly native culture of South India. It is really fortunate that the son of this illustrious founder of a University, Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, is the President of the Board of Trustees who administer this great beneficence of Pachaiyappa.

It is my prayer that this College should grow with ever increasing splendour and be able to light the path of generations of mankind with wisdom and good sense.

V. Shanmuga Mudaliar

DIWAN BAHADUR
R. SRINIVASAN, M.L.C.

LLOYD ROAD, CATHEDRAL,
Madras, 1st Feb. 1942.

I was mainly responsible for preparing a memorial which was submitted to the British Imperial Parliament by General Sir George Chesney on 24th July 1894, on behalf of the Depressed Classes. Among various items of iniquitous treatment meted out to these classes of people by the caste Hindu, mention was made that in an institution known as Pachaiyappa High School in the City of Madras, the children of the Depressed Classes were not admitted. After a lapse of about forty years, when Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiar was President of the Board of Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities he had courage and determination to pave the way for the children of the Depressed Classes entering into the Schools and the College managed by the Trustees. Now I find their number is gradually swelling. Kumaramajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, who is now the President of the Board of Trustees at a time when Pachaiyappa's is making its history and who very well deserves that honour, has ever been taking a keen interest in the uplift of these downtrodden people. I am sure he will ever sympathize with them and extend his helping hand to them. The treatment of the Principal Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami to the students of these classes, I am pleased to learn, is a source of encouragement to them, and by the interest he takes in their studies they are really profited. I wish the Institution all success.

R. Srinivasan

RAO BAHADUR
P. SAMBANDA MUDALIAR,
B.A., B.L.

"POMMEL HOUSE",
ACHARAPPAN STREET,
GEORGE TOWN.

As one who has known the Pachaiyappa Institutions for the past 60 years, what other message can I give than that I pray that Almighty God will make them prosper in the future and keep the memory of Pachaiyappa *ever green*, as long as there are human beings on earth, who can appreciate a noble and great benefaction.

P. Sambandan

GANDHINAGAR,
TIRUPUR,
31st December 1941.

I rejoice that my 'alma mater' is gaining in strength and lustre from year to year.

S. Ramanathan



V. V. SRINIVASA IYENGAR
(Old Boy).



DIWAN BAHADUR V. BASHYAM IYENGAR,
Retd. Judge (Old Boy).



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P. VENKATARAMANA RAO
NAIDU (Old Boy).



HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR S. VARADACHARIAR
(Old Boy).

MY ASSOCIATION WITH PACHAIYAPPA'S

I was a student of Pachaiyappa's High School for three years from 1868 to 1870. I matriculated in December, 1870. I may add that I was 2nd in the Presidency, and that I got the first prize in all the three classes annually. I had the privilege of getting the Jayaram Chettiar Gold Medal and the special prize for debate, when I passed my Matriculation Examination.

I then joined Presidency College where I had the distinction of holding a Pachaiyappa Scholarship of Rs. 8/- a month for four years.

My teachers were Mr. Govindaswamy Iyer, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, Mr. A. Sesha Iyer (the Asst. Principal), and Mr. Lavery (the Principal). I had the privilege of being received by them in their houses, generally once a month and oftener sometimes.

Once upon a time, a fellow student of mine, who was more inclined to fun than to study, while in the class, was looking up and laughing. Mr. Lavery noticed this and observed "You blockhead, why are you looking up, instead of attending to me." The reply was prompt: "Sir, your teaching is so good that even the lizard is trying to hear it, and I am wondering at the failure of its repeated attempts to come down!" The whole class burst into roars of laughter, Mr. Lavery also joining in it. I have to add, however, that this student failed in his Matriculation Examination, and became a clerk in a shop.

Among my recollections, the three years spent in Pachaiyappa's High School, as it then was, occupy a prominent place, and constitute a vivid and very agreeable set of reminiscences. But, it is sad to think that not one of my fellow students is now living.

Several years ago, when I was entrusted with the collection of subscriptions for the Sir Henry Stokes Memorial, I had the satisfaction of handing over the fund to the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities.

C. Vijayaraghavachariar

MY COLLEGE DAYS

Some Reminiscences

Pachaiyappa institution is the premier Hindu institution in this Presidency managed and controlled by Hindu Trustees and constitutes a landmark in the history of South Indian Education. It was the first example of Indian munificence and enterprise devoted to the cause of popular education. It is very remarkable that at that age popular education should have been thought of when, in England, the principle was not recognized till a very late period and at that age, in the language of an eminent English Statesman, "popular education was regarded as a dangerous explosive."

Pachaiyappa institution represents a noble tradition. It was founded on the principle that the advantages of learning should be rendered as accessible as possible upon reasonable terms so that talent and not wealth alone will be able to avail of its advantages. It has been worked on that principle. It has produced many distinguished men in every walk of life, whether judicial, executive or administrative, who have held and are now holding high and responsible positions in the State. Just to mention Rajamanthra Pravina N. Madhava Rao, one of its distinguished students, is now the Dewan of the premier Indian State of Mysore and as many as seven of its *alumni* have become Judges of the High Court.

When I look back on my College days, I cannot boast of our education having been received in the midst of spacious surroundings in which the present student of the College spends his life. The Residential College has now become an established fact and with it the foundations of real University life have been well and firmly laid. We had not this inestimable benefit and we carried on our College life in the midst of the din and bustle of the traffic of the Esplanade with roaring trade carried on either side of the College. But the College was then in the shaping and we were fortunate in having very able Professors and admirable teachers.

men of high character imbued with a genuine love for their work and fully equipped for their profession.

None of us can forget the meticulous pronunciation of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri (now the Right Honourable) and his insistence on every one of us of the advantages of a correct pronunciation by holding classes for that purpose out of College hours. I still recall to my mind his recitation of stanzas from Scott's "Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion" in his clear and ringing voice. A Professor who stands out pre-eminent and whom to this day I hold in reverent and affectionate memory is Mr. K. Ramanujachari. I cannot forget the fear and respect which he infused into us for who can forget his severe face, austere mien and grim humour in forcing down our throats 'the hard grained muses of the cube and square.' He taught us also History in the B. A. Classes. His teaching of History was profound. He had a marvellous mastery of facts and would lecture to us in such clear, lucid and forceful English that at the end of the hour he would have put into our heads all the essential facts on the subject on which he was lecturing. He maintained perfect silence and discipline in the class. He had a kind heart beneath his seemingly rough exterior.

Again, I cannot forget the cold and passive dignity of Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar who taught us English Prose. He was devoid of any sense of humour; his teaching lacked force and conviction but he was a very learned man and well informed. There was no book in English Literature worth reading which he would not have read. There were three European Professors of whom I should make mention. One was Mr. Goodrich, who taught us Chaucer and Shakespeare, sombre and severe but 'Impressing and inspiring'. He was a great scholar. I recall with pleasure the enthusiasm and exuberance of Mr. Drew who taught us Wordsworth. Every action of his was full of animal spirits buoyant but eccentric. He was generous to a fault. There was Mr. Lepper who was the Principal of the College and Professor of History, an Irishman, a well-meaning man with a smiling face. He was a good teacher of History and Economics. His teaching of English History was very impressive. All these

teachers and Professors have left an indelible mark upon our character. They were all sincere men who instilled in us the love of learning and by their conduct and behaviour impressed us with a sense of duty and discipline in the impressionable period of our lives which has contributed to our future success in life and we owe a debt of gratitude to them which we cannot repay. It must also be admitted that they contributed much to enhance the stability and reputation of the College.

It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction to reflect that our *Alma Mater* under Indian management, in the course of a century, has grown and expanded from small beginnings to its present stature and is entering upon a new era of advancement replete with great and glorious promise. Now that our University is divested of State control in many matters and this Hindu College is affiliated to the University it should be able to develop into a truly national College which will give full scope and facility for the development of Hindu culture and evolve a system of education presenting a harmonious synthesis of the Eastern culture with all that is best in the West and equip the Indian youth with a knowledge of life so that they may go forth into the world as apostles of culture, inspired by genuine patriotism to raise the status of India morally, socially and economically in whatever walk of life they may find themselves placed. I expect my College to play its part in the times to come which presage eventful changes.

I, in the fulness of my heart, hereby send my heartiest felicitations on this happy occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the College. I render my thanks to God for having vouchsafed to my *Alma Mater* a century of eventful existence and pray for a still more eventful career and brighter prosperity. The College now stands firmly established in the confidence of the general public symbolizing a remarkable achievement of educational progress and human enlightenment and I wish that it will develop in the near future into a University with a tradition of its own more brilliant than the traditions established by the great Universities of the West and the East, worthy of the true genius of this ancient and historic land.

P. Venkataramana Rao

MY LIFE AT THE COLLEGE*

A Dream Now Fulfilled

I

It was on a day in November 1918 that I entered Pachaiyappa's College as Professor of History. It was with some fear and trembling that I entered on my new duties. I was succeeding a very successful and popular teacher of History, the late Mr. K. Ramanujachari. The History Classes were crowded. The administration of the College had passed through a crisis, the after effects of which still continued to influence life in the College. But my five years at Baroda had taught me the art of getting on with students and to lecture to large classes. This experience, added to the prestige of my Cambridge Degree, carried me safely through the ordeal of my first lectures.

As for discipline, I had decided, whenever students were tempted to overstep the bounds, to appeal to their higher feelings and instincts and to make discipline appear as something not imposed from above but as something very necessary in their own interest. This appeal almost always told, so that, when in 1921, the Trustees decided to appoint me Principal—it was an adventure for them as for the College as till then they had Englishmen as Principals—my relations with the students and my colleagues on the staff had been well established on a footing of friendly co-operation. My policy of treating students as gentlemen without relaxing any of the firmness so necessary in the relationship of teachers and taught had borne fruit, and I was determined it should characterize my Principalship. The success of this policy was put to a severe test when I entered public life by election to the Municipal Corporation in September 1921, and by election to the Madras Legislative Council in January 1922. Although my political principles and party allegiance

* Written on the occasion when the Residential College Buildings were declared open on 12th August 1940.

were well-known, there was no loss of friendship. On the contrary, it reached the climax of demonstrativeness, when I was elected President of the Legislative Council in October 1925, and the students who were present in the galleries and at the bar of the House burst into the Council Hall to shake me by the hand. I found no diminution in this friendliness when I returned to the College from the wilderness of defeat at the general election of 1926.

My relations with the students became even more intimate when I was appointed Warden of the College Hostel in July 1924. The difficulties and worries of Hostel life in Southern India are numerous. The disastrously different messes, the absence of a College gate, the distance of the then Warden's house from the Hostel made Hostel administration sometimes a strain. But the sense of honour of the students when appealed to always responded and my Wardenship went off without any serious incidents—except a strike which did not last more than an afternoon.

It is not for me to speak of what I was able to do for Pachaiyappa's. But I should mention one thing, I was not able to do for Pachaiyappa's and it is appropriate to speak of it here. A few days after I began to work at the College I began to realize that it would be impossible for the College to continue being on China Bazaar Road. The smells and the sounds of the crowded surroundings made the task of teaching difficult at all times and in all places—at Pachaiyappa's a strain on the health and nerves of students and teachers. Soon after I became Principal, I began to dream of the transfer of the College to Chetput. When I tried to realize the dream I was stumped by obstacles. The Trustees who under the presidentship of Mr. V. Tirumalai Pillai had always been kind and generous to me and helped and supported me in my work at the College found the obstacles insurmountable—their inability in the political atmosphere of the time to rally private generosity, the inability of the Government of the time to find the funds without which the transfer could not have been effected, the lack of enthusiasm for the idea among those in whom it should have been present. And so it has been left to a later

and happier time for the dream of a Residential College to realize.

To Pachaiyappa's I owe a great debt of gratitude. The welcome given by the students to my lectures in Politics and allied subjects has confirmed me in a life of long devotion to political studies. I confess it with pride and pleasure that my life has been all the richer for the eight years that I spent at the Pachaiyappa's College.

SOME MORE REMINISCENCES

II

In the first sheaf of reminiscences that I wrote on the occasion of the removal of the College to Chetput, I dwelt mainly on my relations with the students. But my relations with my colleagues on the staff were no less happy. First and foremost among those whose friendship I treasure with gratitude and pleasure was the late Mr. Chinnatambi Pillai. He received me with open arms to Pachaiyappa's and guided me through the maze of life at the College of those days. The hints that he gave me about my work were valuable, for they were intended to promote my efficiency as a Lecturer. He took the earliest opportunity to impress on me the imperative necessity of giving of my best to the students, as Pachaiyappa's was a private not a Government College, and the life of a Lecturer at the College depended on what the Lecturer could do for the students. And he also made me understand that the students would be quite fair, though shrewd, in their assessment of their teachers. And as I was succeeding a highly successful teacher I would have to put my best foot forward. The advice and guidance of Mr. Chinnatambi Pillai stood me in good stead at the beginning of my career. Nor did they fail me when I became Principal. Although he was much my senior in age and service he accepted my appointment loyally and even enthusiastically and gave me all the help I needed. The detailed framing of the Time-table—a great worry in a College which had not enough lecture-rooms and Library

and common room facilities—he took wholly on himself and the way in which he would avoid clash of hours and rooms and lectures won my respectful admiration. Although a past-master in his own subject of Mathematics, he would not interfere with other peoples' management of their own departments. All that he wanted was efficiency and he did not bother much how that was produced. A rigid rationalist he had no room for sentiment either towards others, or towards himself—he never went out of his way to court popularity. But his own Mathematics students loved him for he gave them all he could.

Professor Lakshminarasu was the most outstanding personality of those days. Unlike Mr. Chinnatambi Pillai he had contact with the outside world. He was a leading exponent of Buddhism in the City. He was a Rationalist with a big R and in the Professors' room he used to come down with a heavy hand on prejudice and superstition. Once I remember when some one suggested the purchase of the late Mr. Justice Woodroffe's "Is India Civilized" he said the book to which this was a reply, Archer's "Is India Civilized" should also be got for the College Library. Heavy in build, stolid in character, his scientific equipment dating from the mid-victorian days of Huxley and Herbert Spencer, Professor Lakshminarasu—he was the only one that was invariably called Professor, for he looked the part—brought into College life at Pachaiyappa's a whiff of the cold blast of Rationalism which stimulates when it does not freeze thought. A contrast to him, though not in physique, was Mr. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar, the Professor of Tamil with his quiet but deep enthusiasm for Tamil literature and his steady pursuit of an old world Philosophy of life. Another quiet worker was Mr. Ramanujachari, the Professor of Philosophy. He had no interest outside his subject and his class-rooms, and flitted in and out of College life as if he belonged to another planet than this. Mr. Subramaniam (or Subramaniam, more appropriately, for he was an Andhra by origin) was a contrast to all these. He was the *enfant terrible* of the common room. He thought he was being neglected, threw his criticism about, was petulant and temperamental, but likeable all the same. He was a popular Lecturer inside

as well as outside the College, endowed with the "fatal facility" of eloquence, every other sentence of his, even in private conversation, was a peroration. A Bohemian in his way of life and talk, Subramaniam used to bring a flash of life and laughter—sometimes intensified into summer lightning—into the generally respectable atmosphere of the common room. More temperamental than even Subramaniam was T. B. Krishnaswami, more usually known as T.B.K. There must be students who remember the inscription on the Intermediate black-board connecting T.B.K. with the name of another Madras educationist whose relations with his students were not at all happy and who came to a sad end—which I am glad to say was not the end of T.B.K. for he died in the odour of respectability of Government service. Emotional and sentimental he would alternate between feminine gentleness and violent denunciation sweeping in his praise as well as in his criticisms, at one time gushing over his students and at another bristling with condemnation. But he gave all he had, in full measure and overflowing, to his classes. An omnivorous reader in English literature, a great buyer of books—one of the few teachers who spent money on books—a fluent lecturer, he justified his selection as Professor of English. He also brought thunder and lightning into the placid atmosphere of life at Pachaiyappa's. This is what I remember of some of my colleagues. There were others—most of them are still happily with us. I will content myself with saying that they were worthy of being colleagues of those that have passed away and they also possessed qualities of contrasting and complementary variety which made up the enjoyment of work at the College.

I was happy also in having a Board of Management that knew how to administer a College. The first President of the Board of Trustees that I knew was Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliar. But he did not last long. The one with whom I had to deal during most of my stay at Pachaiyappa's was Diwan Bahadur Tirumalai Pillai. Those who knew him in Madras civic life remember him for his forthright ways, his straightforward talk, his policy of trusting the man on the spot. To invitations from all and sundry to interfere with the Principal

his invariable reply was: "Having appointed him as Principal he must be allowed to have his way, for it is he not we that are directly responsible for the management of the College"; and that policy was followed in the main during my term of office by the Board of Trustees as a whole. They were even generous—as when they allowed me to enter public life. Even those that were opposed to me in politics would not stand in my way. The late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, when I consulted him on the matter, said: "How could we oppose it—when all the time we have been asking for greater opportunities for public service for Indians". Of course, we had disagreements. But in the main our relations were not only correct but cordial.

Between my colleagues on the lecturing staff and the Trustees and the students—I have already spoken of them—my years at Pachaiyappa's were happy and fruitful for me at least—for it was Pachaiyappa's that introduced me to the fuller and larger life that I have since known.

M. Ruthnaswamy



THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M. PATANJALI SASTRY
(Old Boy).



THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE B. SOMAYYA
(Old Boy).



RAO SAHIB C. S. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A.
(Old Boy).



P. SESHADRI, M.A., M.B.B.

MY DEAR OLD COLLEGE

The poet spoke of his heart leaping up whenever he beheld a rainbow in the sky. I venture to doubt whether it always did. But to me, even now, there is in my heart a glow of youth and joy whenever I look at that noble Græco-Roman building on the Esplanade still bearing in green letters the evergreen name of Pachaiyappa!

I am sure I was the first to coin the name of 'Pachaiyappa Boy'. It was under that name I published in 1889, to the best of my recollection, an Ode in English bidding "au revoir" to the then Principal of the College Mr. John Adam on the eve of his going on a year's furlough to Scotland. I am glad to think that in that sense at least I was the first Pachaiyappa Boy. For me the educational institutions that pass under the name of Pachaiyappa have a unique interest because I was throughout a Pachaiyappa Boy.

We were from the very beginning connected with Pachaiyappa's Charities and Institutions. My paternal grandfather was known as Police Raghavachariar. I believe he was the first Indian to bear the combined office of Police Commissioner and Magistrate and that was the reason why he was popularly known as Police Raghavachariar. He was the first President of the Board of Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities. It was George Norton, the Advocate-General of that period, that was chiefly instrumental in getting the Supreme Court of Madras to sanction the establishment of an Educational Institution with the surplus funds of Pachaiyappa's Trust monies by the application of the doctrine of *cy pres*.

Even now a group painting may be seen over the magnificent doorway of Pachaiyappa's Hall consisting of George Norton and my grandfather and Srinivasa Pillai and Enugula Veeraswamiah. All these four leading men of that generation appear to have been great friends.

We have been closely connected with Pachaiyappa's Institutions even after the death of my grandfather. Two of my paternal Uncles were part-time Secretaries of Pachaiyappa's Charities and nearly all the members of my family were pupils of Pachaiyappa's School or College. And my cousin the late Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariar was the last to be officially connected with the charities as a member of the Board of Trustees.

Most of the leading men of two generations of sixty or more years ago appear to have been at first pupils of Pachaiyappa's School and gone from there to take their Proficient's Degree. The late Sir Seshayya Sastri was one such as also the late Dewan Ramiengar, as well as Dewan Rangacharlu. Diwan Bahadur Krishnamachariar was also one such. I remember many old proficientes as they were called in those days. They spoke and wrote faultless and idiomatic English and their pronunciation of the English language was considered correct.

There was a ripe old gentleman, P. Somasundaram Chettiar, who was called the doyen of Madras and who was requisitioned to preside at most of the public meetings. C. V. Ranganada Sastriar, grandfather of the late Justice Sir Kumaraswamy Sastriar, has also been a proficient and for many years Trustee of Pachaiyappa's Charities. It was said that he could speak about sixteen languages as a native in each.

The late P. Vijayaranga Mudaliar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and father of my friend, Mr. P. Sambandam, was also a proficient and an old Pachaiyappa Boy. He was also a Trustee for many years. The late Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu was also an old boy of Pachaiyappa's and a proficient. He was a Trustee and also sometime President of the Board of Trustees. He had a striking personality and his whiskers and side-locks were very characteristic. He was rather slim and tall. He made a good platform figure and spoke English fluently and admirably. I had the honour of unveiling his portrait in Pachaiyappa's Hall, I think, in 1925 when I presided over the Anniversary and Prize Distribution of the College. More than all I ought not to omit to refer to Prof. Ranganatham. Though he

belonged to a generation later than the proficient, his reputation for scholarship and culture stood very high. He was, if I may say so, the uncrowned king of social life in Madras. He was during many years Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club which under his management became very popular. He was a man of gigantic intellect and great learning. He was also an old pupil of Pachaiyappa's and was the first President of the Old Boys' Association founded in 1892 at the time of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the College. I was then in the Senior B.A. Class and it was I that was mainly instrumental in celebrating what was called the first commemoration day on the day after the celebration of the Golden Jubilee. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy of India, presided over the celebration and I remember carrying off many prizes. I was also the recipient of a special gold medal of a comparatively large size presented specially that year and called the Dadhabai Nowroji Gold Medal in celebration of Dadhabai Nowroji's election to the British Parliament. That was awarded for English language, literature and essay writing by competition amongst all the students of the College.

I first entered the institution which I think was then called "Pachaiyappa's Branch School". I think it was in 1878. It was then housed in what is now known as Loane Square in the building at present occupied by Messrs Dickinson Co. Mr. T. R. Ramanatha Iyer was, I believe, the Headmaster. It was about that time that the High School was made into a second grade College.

I remember having seen Mr. Basil Lavery who was the first Principal of the College. Mr. Lavery's portrait is even now to be seen in Pachaiyappa's Hall. He was succeeded by Mr. D. M. Cruickshank, a soldierly kind of gentleman, who was not perhaps much of a professor and teacher but was a good disciplinarian.

It was in 1884 that Mr. John Adam succeeded him as Principal. I was then studying in Chengalvaraya Naicker's Middle School and I remember that coming to know that a new Principal was arriving I managed to steal away from my class

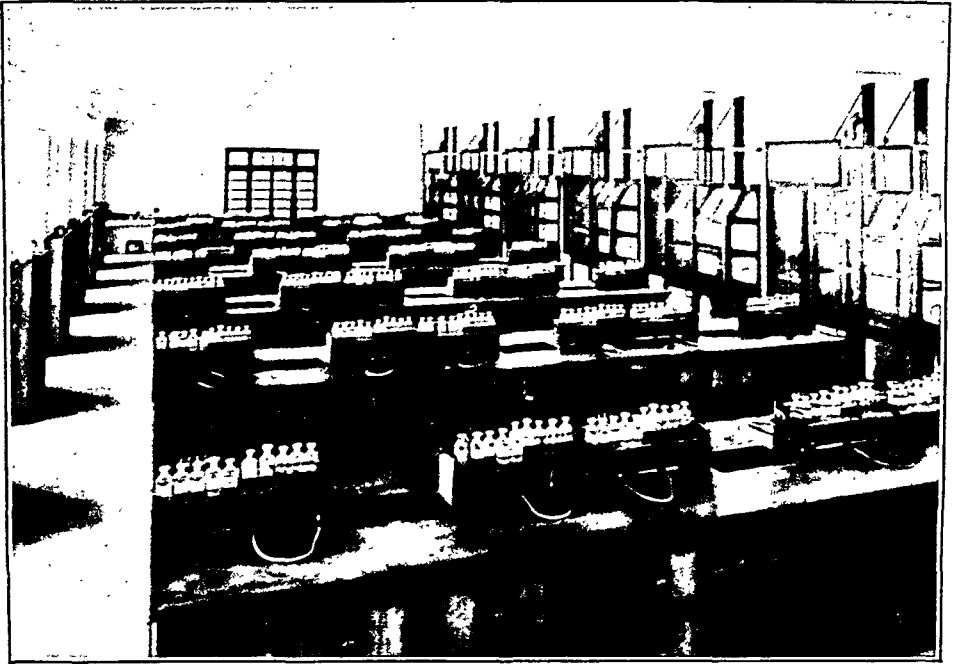
and go to Pachaiyappa's building close by to get a glimpse of the new Principal.

Mr. Adam was a very successful and popular Professor of History. It was Mr. Adam that founded what was then called the Maine Historical Society in Madras. The first President was the Hon'ble Justice Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer. It is unfortunate that the society was short-lived. Of the succeeding Principals Mr. Cooper-Oakely was a striking personality. He was almost like a rishi not only in appearance but in character and disposition. He had great confidence in me and it was at his instance that for a period of about a year when I was in the Law College I was appointed Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College and made to teach not only English Prose and Poetry to all the College classes but also History and Logic for sometime. It was he that advised me at the end of that year to give up the College and take my B. L. Degree and join the Bar.

The only two Professors whom I should like to mention specially are the late Professor Ramanujachariar and Pandit Krishna Sastrigal. The former was a facile speaker with a mellifluous voice and with the help of it he kept the attention of the class always riveted. He came from the Kumbakonam College. He taught Mathematics to the College classes and when the College was made into a first grade College, Mr. John Adam, who apparently knew his man, set Mr. Ramanujachariar to teach History and even Political Economy.

Pandit Krishna Sastrigal was a unique personality ; dressed in clean and spotless white from head to foot, he impressed everybody with his individuality and personality. He inspired all his students with a passionate love for sanskrit language and literature. His classes were always interesting and entertaining. Though he was only a Sanskrit Pandit he was feared and respected by all the students of the College. He carried himself straight and erect, but in the class room he was entertaining the students with many jokes and humorous stories.

Though Pachaiyappa's Hall came into existence only about the fifth decade of the last century, it came in a very short time



CHEMISTRY-LABORATORY.



Gas Plant.

to be regarded as almost a national hall in South India. It was the only public hall in Madras for many decades. The Victoria Public Hall which was built to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Empress Victoria had not come into existence till the 9th decade and even then it failed for various reasons to attain great popularity. If the walls of that Hall could speak, they would recount the thousands of eloquent speeches that had been made in it by Viceroy, Governors, great orators, politicians, social reformers, educationists, world-leaders and even by students.

My first recollection of that Hall was the night on which an entertainment was given there by the public of Madras to the Duke of Buckingham, the then Governor of the Presidency, apparently on the eve of his retirement. It was a most brilliant function. His Governorship was associated with two memorable events *viz.* the visit of Edward as Prince of Wales to this country and the great famine of 1876. It was as a famine relief measure that the canal now known as Buckingham Canal was made. I remember also that the Duke of Buckingham having regard to his status in the English peerage was the only Governor in India who was accorded a special place of honour on the visit of the Prince of Wales.

When fifty years ago in 1892 I was busily co-operating in the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the College, I wondered if I shall be alive to witness the celebration of its Centenary. It has pleased God to grant my wishes.

The present Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities deserve our sincere congratulations and have earned our lasting gratitude for having successfully carried out their scheme of a Residential College, located in the midst of extensive grounds in a salubrious and comparatively quiet part of Madras. But all the same to an old Pachaiyappa boy, whose memory of the College and School goes back to sixty years, the dissociation of the Institution from the old buildings of dear old memories cannot help causing an occasional pang. But I have no doubt that the new buildings of Pachaiyappa's College today will in the course of a few decades become in their turn dearly cherished in the memory of generations of students who will be passing through the new Residential College.

Vivius

REMINISCENCES—SIXTY YEARS AGO!

My first connection with Pachaiyappa's Educational Institutions was in the year 1882; so by the time the gentle reader reads this, in the Commemoration Volume of the Centenary celebration (D.V.), I would have finished sixty years of that connection. Sixty years, according to Hindus, is a cycle worth commemorating! When I think of these past 60 years, what thoughts pass through my mind! The first and foremost feeling is one of thankfulness to God, that he has made me live through these eventful 60 years. The next thing that strikes my mind is, rather the funny feeling, that what happened sixty years ago, is comparatively speaking, more fresh in my memory than what happened this year.

I joined in January 1882 what was known as the Second class in Govindu Naidu's Primary School, managed by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities and located in the front portion of the ground floor of that historic building Pachaiyappa's Hall. I could now tell you the names of every teacher almost of the various classes which formed part of that school.

One thing that comes up to my memory is my meeting for the first time, Mr. V. V. Srinivasan, my life-long "friend, philosopher and guide" in January 1882. We two were the tiny little boys with the inevitable pig tail of those days dangling behind our backs. A friendship then sprang up between us, which has continued by God's grace during these sixty years! We ought, properly speaking, to celebrate the "Shastipoorthi" ceremony of our friendship.

Another person whom I vividly remember is the late Raghavalu Naidu, our Gymnastic Instructor, who used to pat us both and teach us European gymnastics with special care. After two years of special training both of us took part in the gymnastic competitions held annually in connection with the Park Fair of those days and of course neither of us got any prize!

Mr. V. V. Srinivasan and myself always used to sit side by side in our classes in the class room. In those days the practice was to make boys who answered questions correctly to get precedence in the seating order over boys who failed to do so. If we thus got separated, we would contrive somehow or other, either by going up or losing places, to come together.

In those days I was supposed to be good at English recitation. The prize, which I won in my school days, was for English recitation. I have the precious book with me still ; in it is written "Viceroy's special prize", the then Viceroy who visited our school gave the money for it evidently ; probably the actor in me began to germinate then !

After reading for two years in Govindu Naidu's School, I was sent up to P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Middle School. I read there for two years, in what were then known as lower fourth and upper fourth classes. Mathematics was my weak point. I think I got a big zero in Arithmetic once in a class examination, this made me work a little hard and make up my deficiency in the subject at my Matriculation Examination. But the most peculiar thing about my mathematics was that then and even later on, in my F. A. class, I used to get as high marks as the best boy in Geometry !

After finishing Middle School classes here, I was promoted to the Fifth or Preparatory class, as it was then called, of Pachaiyappa's High School. During the two years of my study here, the one thing which is still remembered by me, is the dread with which myself and almost all my class-mates, looked upon our Professor the late Mr. K. Ramanujachariar ; he was of course a very good teacher, but a very strict disciplinarian. In 1887, having passed my Matriculation Examination, I joined Presidency College.

I should like to mention here, with some pride, that practically all these years I was the recipient of some class prize or other ; in the year in which I passed my Matriculation Examination I think I carried off all the prizes open to that year's students, the Jayaram Chetty Gold Medal, the Lovers

Prize and the class prizes for English and Tamil. When first I joined the lowest class here, and saw that year a boy of the Matriculation class, win the Gold Medal for being the first in that University Examination among those who passed from Pachaiyappa's, I envied him and prayed to God that I might be lucky enough like him to win that medal, when my turn came and I feel thankful to God, that my request was granted.

When I left Pachaiyappa's and joined Presidency College, for my College course, my friend Mr. V. V. Srinivasan called me a 'Traitor'; a word of explanation is necessary as to why I then turned 'Traitor' to my old School. My late father Mr. P. Vijiaranga Mudaliar was one of the first 'Proficients' (Graduates of those days) of Presidency College; my uncle too read there and all my elder brothers read in Presidency College and from my early boyhood I was anxious to join the College; hence I took the earliest opportunity to join that College in the beginning of 1888. One result of this was that my old friend Mr. V. V. Srinivasan and myself were temporarily separated; we used to meet only now and then during the next four or five years. We became reunited in 1893 in the Law College.

Though I thus turned a Traitor to my old College, yet I always kept a soft corner in my heart for it. I used to attend all the Old Boys' celebrations along with Mr. V. V. Srinivasan. When fifty years ago, the Golden Jubilee of Pachaiyappa's College was celebrated I and Mr. V. V. Srinivasan took a very active part in it. Little did we dream then that we would live to see its Centenary celebration in 1942, but it was God's will and mercy that it should be so and I feel thankful for it.

P. Sambandan



The Residents of the College Hostel (1911—12).

MY REMINISCENCES

To no mortal is it given to recollect his past with unalloyed pleasure, for "shadow and shine is life, flower and thorn." Looking back upon the vast tract of fifty six years that lies behind me, I see thereon spots dreary and bright. Of all the bright spots, the brightest is the period of fifteen years I spent during the formative portion of my life in Pachaiyappa's School and College.

Pachaiyappa's is an entirely Indian concern and its rapid development in recent years, must be a source of profound satisfaction not merely to its *alumni* but to Indians in general, especially in these days of national resurgence. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, an old boy of Presidency College, writing in its Centenary Commemoration Book, observes that his College supplied men of the first rank to India's administration. But Presidency College had no monopoly in this matter. At the present day one of the Judges of the Federal Court of India, no less than three Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, the Dewan of one of the foremost Indian States, one of the members of the Madras Public Services Commission and a distinguished educationist who is the Principal of a first grade Government College in Northern India are all Pachaiyappa boys.

The first year of my University Course ushered in a new life for me. It was the first occasion on which I was brought face to face with a European Professor. But, unfortunately, this man of learning was not one that could inspire confidence. He was indeed a very clever man but highly eccentric. And he had the added disadvantage of a rapid and indistinct utterance. Speed was his forte in all things. When I was in the High School, I was specially struck by his rapid strides, jumping up three to four stairs at a time. It was then a source of amusement to me. But it ceased to be so when I was brought into personal contact with him. He taught English poetry but I preferred to spend my time in the class in reverie, the gallery in which the class was accommodated giving considerable facilities for this purpose. One day I had the misfortune of moving up to the

front bench which, however, did not make any difference in my attention to the lecture. The Professor, who always lectured standing or promenading after the manner of Greek Philosophers in the grove of Academe, rapidly walked up to me and asked me what was the opposite of "pure mathematics." As I was then seriously ruminating on what I would have for lunch, the Professor's enquiry jarred on me. Rapidly switching my mind with an effort to the strange question, I came out with the answer, 'impure mathematics sir.' The Professor who just then happened to be emphasizing, as I learnt later, that words like 'fixed', 'mixed', and 'stamped' should be pronounced as words of one syllable and not two syllables as is generally done by Indian students, and who counted on catching me napping, burst into a guffaw at my unexpected answer which seemed to have amused him considerably. He then resumed his normal temper and asked me what my name was. I replied, and then in slow accents came an admonition "Mr. Chenga you are incorrigible. You will be certainly ploughed in the examination." With that he resumed his lecturing, as if my performance had completely shaken his faith in me. Good cometh out of evil, for I was left in comparative peace thereafter, probably out of the Professor's conviction that I was past all hopes of redemption.

The College reopened after the summer vacation which followed the half-yearly examination. The day of the reopening was as usual a half holiday but I preferred dozing away the afternoon in the gallery to walking home in the hot sun. As I was dozing, the English Professor came running up to the class room and accosted me: "You dreamer, come along with me." He would probably have avoided me but as I was the only boy present, he had only Hobson's choice in the matter. I followed him reluctantly, wondering what further eccentricities he had in store to display. We went into his room and he bade me sit down and select from the bundle of answer papers in English Poetry my own paper. I did so and he began to value the paper. He opened his eyes wide with astonishment when he read my first answer, "This is really very good, but I did not expect it of you, you dreamer!" said he, as he gave me full marks for that answer. He then proceeded from answer to

answer, punctuating his remarks with expressions of amazement at finding a dreamer metamorphosed into a working reality. His final pronouncement on my performance was very kind and generous, and in awarding me nearly 90% of the marks, he hoped that I would maintain that standard by paying sufficient attention to his lectures. I promised compliance with all humility and bowed myself out of the room with great pleasure.

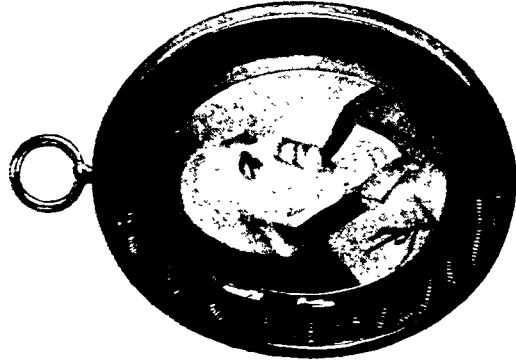
The Professor's subsequent treatment of me showed that he had entirely changed his attitude towards me and in fact, even my occasional remissness he tolerated with geniality. And I closed the first year of my College course full of hope and promise for the future.

The second year was an eventful one in my life, as it was then that I came in close contact with Mr. (now Sir) S. Varadachari, a Judge of the Federal Court of India. He had joined the College a year before as a Tutor in History in succession to Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar on his transfer to the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. He had a musical voice and it was really a pleasure to hear his lectures delivered easily, fluently and analytically. He had obviously mastered the scientific method of teaching just then coming into vogue as a result of the advent of a new race of historians like Sir John Seely. The most remarkable thing about him was that the more difficult the subject, the clearer was his exposition. Of the Gallic campaigns of Caesar, a baffled student is stated to have remarked: "Even though another Noah's flood were to come, this subject would be dry." But Sir Varadachari's analytical treatment of those confused campaigns extorted the admiration of students and Professors alike. From a purely examination point of view, perhaps, Mr. (now Sir) Varadachari's methods were not very successful. His aim was not to create a bookworm with a knack for passing examinations. He strongly advocated the reading of a number of books and equally strongly deprecated the idea of confining oneself to mere text books, though the surest way of getting highly successful results in examinations lay in an intensive study of the text books only.

Mr. K. Ramanujachari and Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Iyer were two of the Indian Professors who were extremely

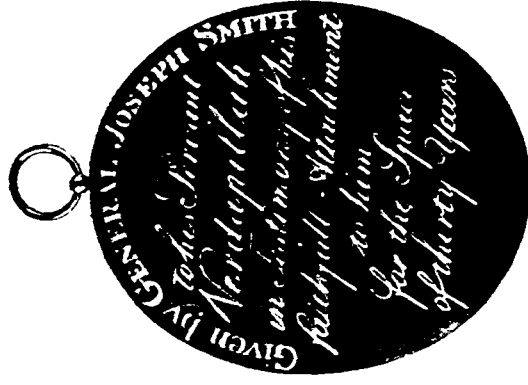
well-read and well informed on the subjects which they had to handle in the class room. Professor Ramanujachari was exceedingly well-versed in current problems of interest. He was a specialist in Medieval European History and his lectures on that subject were very illuminating and amusing too; I say, amusing, because of his humorous references to Emperors with rather queer names like Charles the Fat, Lewis the Child, Charles the Bald, Lewis the Pious and so on. On one occasion, he caused a ripple of laughter by his juggling with one of these names. He was then lecturing on 'Barbarian invasions', a subject as confusing as the Gallic campaigns of Cæsar. He said "The barbarians came down in hordes. What could poor Charles the Fat do? He could hardly move himself. How could he move his army?" This was a typical instance of the way in which he enlivened the confusing portions of medieval history.

It is now five and thirty years since I left Pachaiyappa's. I was then a hopeful youth of twenty-one and now I am an old man of fifty-six. During the long years that intervened, I had many trials and disappointments. If they have not embittered me and made me cynical, it is due to the guidance of what I learnt at the feet of my *alma mater* during what I have termed as the formative period of my life. It is only fitting that I should here refer to the yeoman service rendered by some of the Trustees which is within my personal knowledge. The pride of place should be given to the President of the Board of Trustees, Sir Muthiah Chettiar, Kumararajah of Chettinad, the great son of a greater father whose name has become a household word by reason of his numerous benefactions, the most notable of which is the University, bearing his name, almost unique in the world as a University founded by a single individual. Then comes Diwan Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the twin brother of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, whose recent international recognition is only an additional proof of his undoubted skill in the medical field, but whose services in the cause of education have been recognized in a manner which justifies the poet's complaint of raising the tardy bust to buried merit. Mention should also be made of the late Tiruvengadathan Chettiar whose munificent donation of Rs. 20,000/- to the College appeared to be the forerunner



Medallion of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH.

Given to Smith Varada
Pillai, now in the
possession of Principal
V. Tiruvengkataswami,
Vide page 20.



The Reverse.

of a still greater benefaction, thereby emphasizing the great loss the College has suffered by his premature death. At the time of writing, death has also overtaken the ex-Mayor of Madras, Mr. K. Sriramulu Naidu whose wide experience of public life might have proved a valuable asset to the College. Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu and Mr. T. S. Nataraja Pillai have in their own way contributed to the rapid rise of the College to its present condition. The young ex-Mayor of Madras, Mr. Gopathy Janakiram Chetty, who has inherited the noble traditions of his father whose motto is 'service above self', Mr. W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu, the grandson of the late Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu who was admittedly a stalwart among the old time Trustees, and Mr. Doraiswami Mudaliar, the brother of the twins aforesaid, will no doubt follow in the footsteps of their relations and contribute to the greatness of the College in no small measure as time rolls by. All these worked up with untiring energy the scheme of making Pachaiyappa's College eventually a Residential College and shifting its venue from the congested place in the heart of the city with all its dust and din to the lovely grounds now occupied by the College in lovelier surroundings. Many were the pitfalls they encountered but through steadfast perseverance they reached their goal, which is only the beginning of the end which will see Pachaiyappa's College transformed into a mighty Residential College, at once the source and centre of Indian culture. And I have no doubt whatever that

When the hurly-burly's done,

When the battle's lost and won,

the names of the present Trustees and their immediate predecessors will be inscribed in letters of gold on the imperishable garment woven by the great Pachaiyappa on the roaring loom of time :

Let us praise men of renown.

Such as have borne rule in their dominions,

Men of great power and endowed with their wisdom.

Rich men in virtue, studying beauteousness.

All these have gained glory in their generations
and were praised in their days.

Ecclesiasticus. XLIV. I. 7.

P. Chengalvaraya Chetty

MY SERVICE TO THE COLLEGE

The College has now attained the age of one hundred years after the glorious celebration of the Golden Jubilee in 1892 and the Diamond Jubilee in 1902, and its vitality and value as a national seat of culture have increased with its age. The transference of the College from the cramped and congested habitat in George Town to the spacious atmosphere of Chetput has transfigured the conservative feeling of regret to that of rejoicing. The seedling planted in 1842 has grown into a mighty tree with spacious branches and every one connected with the College who sees the magnificent hostel and the expansive College will render his heartfelt thanks to God for granting our ancient prayer. The growth of the College during the century has been from strength to strength and it has kept pace with the progress of western education in India. The scientific historian who takes a long range view of its history can discern the fact that every quarter of a century marks a milestone in its onward march and predict a future, for the next quarter, more glorious than the past.

It was my good fortune to enter the service of the College as Logic lecturer in the year 1913, and my joy knew no bounds when I realized the educational ambition of my life to identify myself with the premier national institution in the Presidency in its palmy days. The work and worth of my Professor N. Ramanujachariar are worthy of special record as they are not well-known to the public though in profundity of thought, clearness of exposition and saintliness of character there was none to equal him. My term of service in the College from 1913 to 1938 was significant to me because it synchronized with the origin, development and completion of the Residential scheme. To think of the College of 28 years ago is to recall with gratitude the valuable work done by the then Trustees, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Diwan Bahadur Masilamani Pillai, with the enthusiastic support of Mrs. Besant and the energetic co-operation of Mr. Rollo, who enthused us with the prospect of realizing the Chetput dream, and some of us gladly contributed from our salaries towards the fulfilment of the plan.

But all our hopes were frustrated on account of the Great War and other circumstances over which the College had no control, and the scheme was virtually dropped. Though in the next decade 1920-30, the prosperity of the College continued undiminished owing specially to the administrative tact and resourcefulness of my predecessors, Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy and Mr. K. Chinnatambi Pillai, some of us felt that its stability could not be sustained by mere fee income. The unexpected success of the raffle movement in 1932 started by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu in aid of the scheme was entirely due to the enthusiasm of the present Principal Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami and the band of energetic young men on the staff who followed his lead, and its effect on me was most marked, for it enabled me to throw myself heart and soul into the new movement. When the Principalship of the College was offered to me in 1935, on the retirement of my distinguished predecessor, Rao Bahadur K. Chinnatambi Pillai, I accepted it as a rare opportunity afforded to me to serve the College and convert our long cherished aspiration into achievement. The resuscitation of the College became the ruling passion of my life during the next four years and the Board of Trustees consisting of men with ripe administrative experience and academic idealism dedicated themselves to the new task and acted as one man in bringing about the glorious renaissance. The history of the evolution of the Chetput scheme consists of three stages *viz.* the reformulation of the scheme, the frequent frustrations caused in the course of the struggle to achieve the end and the final fruition. The task demanded Herculean labour calling for unusual perseverance and patience.

On the 28th of February 1935, the scheme was blessed by Lord Erskine on the occasion of his presidency on the Commemoration Day. Then the plan of the Residential College was prepared with meticulous accuracy in accordance with departmental requirements. On 2nd February 1936, a deputation of the Board of Trustees waited on the Chief Minister the Rajah Saheb of Bobbili, urging an annual grant for the College and a building grant of 3.5 lakhs for the completion of the Chetput scheme. Then came in 1936 the Interim ministry with the Kumararajah of

Chettinad as the Minister of Education, and the warm support he gave to the scheme was invaluable. In 1937, the Congress Premier received a deputation from the Board of Trustees and promised his moral support and on 1st March 1938, the Premier secured the approval of the Council for the grant of 3.5 lakhs for the scheme. On 23rd March 1939, the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Erskine, the then Governor of Madras and the building was formally opened on the 12th of August 1940 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, the present Governor. The phenomenal completion of the scheme in the course of the year is due to the sustained enthusiasm of the Board of Trustees and the rare organizing zeal of its successive Presidents during the period.

The objectives of the College which have inspired me and others on the staff in the course of our long service merit a clear formulation. The new building suggests "expansiveness and simplicity without any rich ornamentation" and embodies the aesthetic principle that straight lines often awaken the sense of easy beauty and quiet dignity. Educationally the College with its three high schools is the noblest expression of Hindu philanthropy on national and rational lines. Its ideal is enshrined in the inspiring portrait of Pachaiyappa blessing the Hindu youth with learning, and it is the diffusion of knowledge in all its aspects to all classes especially to poor and deserving boys by the grant of scholarships and fee concessions. The College as the nursery of the democratic spirit is interested in the removal of mass illiteracy and raising the average level of knowledge. Its main objective is not merely the creation of an autocracy of intellect and wealth but the distribution of the gifts of knowledge and wisdom to all persons and the fostering of the inner dignity of every man. The management is deeply interested in the co-ordination of the academic and vocational resources at its command and the solution of the problem of educated unemployment. By its long national tradition it is eminently suited to correlate the teaching resources in the South Indian languages, history and philosophy in the light of the methods of western criticism and thus make its own valuable contribution to knowledge and culture. The recent institution of the B.O.L. courses in the College as the

nucleus of an oriental department is in the fitness of things. Culture is more valuable than cramming and securing degrees though they have their own values. As a national seat of culture, the College seeks to synthesize and disseminate what is best in eastern religion and western thought as was pointed out by the President of the Board of Trustees on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the College in 1892. The science building is the temple of Truth and the arts section is the shrine of Beauty and Goodness. The playground offers ample facilities for developing the beauty and strength of the body and the virtue of team spirit by combining the Indian and Western systems. The College motto "Mens Agitat Molem" (mind moves the body) brings out the superiority of spiritual power to mere physical strength and is different from the Greek ideal which insists on a harmonious mean between the spiritual and animal side of man. Our College prefers the ideal of promoting self-discipline by the method of persuasion to that of enforcement by appeal to fear and coercion; the deep affection cherished by students for their Professor, their friend and philosopher, confirms the truth that "teaching is the noblest of all professions."

Socially our College insists on justice to all communities and is opposed to the exclusive feeling of communalism. On the religious side, the College stands for the concord of all creeds and sects but is opposed to sectarianism and includes, in its range of hospitality, the best that is in religions. To me as a Hindu, religion is more a personal devotion to God than conformity to an institution; it is based on inner conviction and not on completion and it issues in acts of social service to others. Pachaiyappa is the very embodiment of the twin ideals of spirituality and service.

Our College has thus developed during the century of progress its own distinctive features in the educational, social and religious aspects and it aims at efficiency of organization as well as moral and spiritual excellence. Thus the new Residential scheme which will be consolidated in the next quarter of the century will be the home of the highest ideals of life and the staff and students will reside in this new academic atmosphere in a spirit of fellow-

ship. The present Principal combines practical ability with the enthusiasm of an idealist, and he and myself worked together intimately for 8 years in realizing this Residential scheme. I am sure that the College will march from beneficence to beneficence till the spirit of Pachaiyappa permeates every South Indian Home and makes it a cultural paradise.

P. N. Srinivasachari

REMINISCENCES OF A PACHAIYAPPA BOY

Ben Jonson achieves considerable comic effect in his *Everyman in His Humour*, by subjecting the rural "freshman" to a good deal of ridicule at the hands of his compeers at the University. Such, however, was not my experience, when I migrated to Madras for higher education and enrolled myself in the Degree class of Pachaiyappa's College in January 1905. I was not quite new to the city, having passed through it very often; I had also the prestige of having passed the Intermediate Examination in the First Division.

When the Principal came round to review the new B.A. class, on the very first day of my admission, I was introduced, as a junior member of the family which had sent several students to the College, and whose immediate elder brother was quite well-known to him. His smile of greeting was so cordial, that I felt quite at home in the College from the very beginning.

Mr. J. A. Yates, M.A. (Oxon), our Principal, who later became a member of the Indian Educational Service was an interesting character. More than his ability or diligence, what endeared him to the students was the deep and abiding interest he took in them and the successful efforts he made to be in touch with as many as possible. He knew the names, with even the initials, of a very large number of students and he had a smile and an encouraging word to almost everybody as he passed along the corridors of the College. He was a conscientious and painstaking teacher, though he delivered no flashy lectures of literary criticism. His speciality (as a Professor of English) was the thoroughness

with which he taught the texts, dwelling very carefully on the words and trying to make them very explicit. Teaching *Samson Agonistes*, he delivered no learned disquisitions on Greek Tragedy and Milton's imitation of its form and spirit, to our great disappointment, but he made us understand every word with meticulous care. We felt insulted when he asked one of us the meaning of the word 'dungeon.' We thought that, as students in the Degree Classes, we certainly understood the simple word, but our explanations were all found to be defective. None of us gave the comprehensive definition that it was "a narrow, ill-ventilated, dark, underground room." Philology and Phonetics were his strong points, though they did not rouse much enthusiasm in our class. Always appearing in a white drill suit, with a prominent leather-belt round his waist, we had nick-named him, 'The Tram Conductor,' without really meaning any offence. We were very sorry when he left us to join an appointment in the Indian Educational Service and complained bitterly against the Government for spiriting away people from private Colleges. I had no idea then, that, a similar thing was also going to happen to me in later life! We gave him a splendid farewell, and it was difficult to say who felt the separation more, the departing teacher or the students left behind.

The next Principal was also an Oxford man, Mr. Eric Drew. A man of brilliant scholarship and great enthusiasm, he was able not only in his subject of Philosophy, but also in English Literature. In the absence of the permanent Professor of English, he lectured to us once on the History of English Literature and it was a treat to hear his lectures. I can still remember all that he said in his lecture on Pope and his Age, which he reinforced with the passage in Sir William Watson's *Wordsworth's Grave*, describing the artificial muse of the period, beginning with the lines:

Song from celestial heights had wandered down,
Put off her robe of sunlight, dew and flame,
And donned a modish dress to charm the town.

A pupil of the well-known Professor T. H. Green at Oxford and a relation of W. E. Gladstone by marriage, he enjoyed great

Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and also member of the Federal Public Service Commission. He had just come from Scotland and had no teaching experience. But by sheer industry, enthusiasm and application to work, he made himself an admirable teacher. If anybody deserved success on the ground of his diligence, it was Mr. Cunningham. He had no interests outside his classes and books and he could always be seen reading, whether it was the hot midsummer day or the weird twilight of the evening, foregoing all social pleasures, for which he had really no time. Every lecture was prepared with elaborate care; notes were maintained on all the points and he went on the whole hour with undivided attention. If his lectures were not always flashy and brilliant, they were of an admirable thoroughness and extremely well-delivered. Even to-day, I can recall a full hour class-lecture of his on Spenser, penetrating in judgment, lucid in exposition and complete in detail.

It was a special privilege, to have had him as our composition teacher. He took enormous pains with the weekly essays written by us in our class, though we were nearly a hundred and fifty strong and it must have entailed a weary burden. It was very gratifying to find myself writing the best essays every week continuously exhilarated by his generous appreciation. His compliments were unstinted and made my class-mates jealous—at least those who thought they had also special talents in English. He started the first week with the remark that the “best” essay was mine. Soon he came to the position that the best essay in the class was, ‘as usual,’ mine. Not satisfied with the praise he had so generously bestowed, he went a step further and said that mine was the “best essay of the term.” Later, it became “the best essay he had seen since his arrival in India” and ultimately, “the best essay written by any Indian student”! The high pitch of his appreciation was perhaps due, at least to some extent, to his being new to this country and his surprise that any Indian student could write correct English, not to speak of English with any literary grace or other qualities. But he had also the principle which I have myself always tried to practice, that we should be as anxious to find the merits of our students, as we are keen on

detecting their mistakes. In view of all this, it is not surprising that he gave me a very flattering testimonial when leaving College, saying that "even if one wandered among the ranks of professors, journalists and barristers in India, it would be impossible to find a person equally good in composition! When I won the Sir Seshia Sastri Essay Prize, open to all the students of the College, from the lowest class to the highest, my ambitions were satisfied, though I would never spare any pains even merely to win my Professor's goodwill.

My other Professor of English, Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan, M.A., was one who was always referred to in the highest terms of praise by everybody and was well-known for his profound scholarship in many subjects besides English. He was a prodigy of learning, a "*Walking Encyclopædia*," as we called him, and he was always expected to satisfy one's intellectual curiosity in any direction. His scholarship was astonishing—it extended to a knowledge of even the dates and names of publishers of practically all books which we had any occasion to deal with and it was no ordinary inspiration to be his pupils.

Mere scholarship, however, does not ensure success as a teacher. Imagination to look at things from the standpoint of a student, lucidity of exposition and eloquence are among other necessary qualities and it could not be said that he possessed these in any large measure. Too much scholarship, in some ways, was his handicap in teaching. His teaching was so allusive, that only one or two of the best students could recognize what the literary references were. He referred in passing, for instance, to Joseph Sedley in *Vanity Fair*, as the 'Collector of Bogliwala,' for some parallel or other and chuckled to himself at the recollection of the comic character! But only one or two of us caught the point, while the rest of the class could only stare. If only he had tried to realize how certain things would strike a beginner in Literature without his extensive intellectual background, he should have been very much more successful.

The high standard of scholarship Professor Ramanathan cherished resulted in a handicap to us about which we grumbled,

He stinted giving marks at the examination. Our answers were never good enough for his appreciation. He was always more conscious of our limitations than of our achievements, and could not understand how little could be expected of a young student who was yet working for a degree, unlike himself. I stood first in the terminal examination in his paper on the *Bride of Lammermoor*, in a class of one hundred and forty-six students, but I was given only twenty-five marks out of fifty, while in the papers of others, I had more than seventy-five per cent of the marks. Our respect for him was so great and we knew that his motives were so pure, that these did not cause any bitterness and we were proud to proclaim, with our heads held high among students of other Colleges, that we were the pupils of Professor K. B. Ramanathan !

The other member of the trio of distinguished Professors, at whose feet I had the honour of sitting was Professor K. Ramanujachari, B.A., who taught us History and Economics, in which subject also I did well and stood first in the College. Professor Ramanujachari was an institution by himself and had taught more than a whole generation of students at the College, and never offered 'his baseness as a gift' to the profession of which he was such an ornament. Day in and day out, his was the satisfaction of coaching up students of the Degree classes with such thoroughness and industry, that it was difficult for his students to fail at the University Examinations. In some ways Professor Chari was the ideal teacher. His was the special gift of making the most complicated theories of Economics simple enough even for a child. Not only did he revel in the simplest words possible—he hammered his explanations so often, that they penetrated the dullest skull in the class. The lectures, always began with a *resume* of what had been done the previous day. As the lectures progressed, there were still daily reviews of all the earlier teaching, necessarily briefer, but of equal clearness and there was really no need for us to revise lessons at home, or even to do any reading. Anybody of average intelligence could have passed, by merely sitting in his class and listening to his lectures.

The method of lecturing was the same in History also. Estimates of the greatest personalities were presented in a series

of simple and direct sentences which fell like hammer-blows on the anvil. If he had a suspicion of ornamental language in our answers, he had the impression at the back of his mind, that we were probably trying to cover up our ignorance by beauties of style.

The College had a devoted staff who evoked the affection and esteem of the *alumni* and I am proud to have belonged to the institution. It is therefore in no conventional sense that I can declare that my years at Pachaiyappa's have been among the happiest periods of my life.

After passing my B. A. Examination, standing first in all the three subjects of study and winning all the prizes open to any student of the year, I was destined to continue in the College for another seven years and a half as a member of the English staff, taking the M. A. Degree in English Language and Literature by private study. But all that is a story which must be reserved for another occasion!

P. Seshadri

AN OLD PRINCIPAL

D. M. Cruickshank, M.A., joined the Pachaiyappa's High School (as it then was) as Head Master in the year 1878. It was in his time that the School was raised to a second grade College. He was a scholar of rare attainments in English Literature and Grammar. Both he and Dr. Duncan, who was the Principal of Presidency College and later became the Director of Public Instruction, were said to have studied together under the great grammarian, Dr. Bain. He was an earnest teacher and was very kind to the students. But he would not tolerate any slackness on the part of the students. When any student who had not prepared his lesson drawled on with "but"... "but", he would angrily exclaim "what are you butting and thatting there sir". He

would get more angry when "will" and "shall" were used in wrong places.

He was un-ostentatious, and confined his activities to his work as teacher. He would thoroughly master the English text books during the holidays and prepare notes which were models of clear exposition. He effectively supervised the work of his subordinates and spared no pains to see that the school was the most popular institution in the city. But he did not seek the lime-light—a fact which probably accounted for his not attaining the eminence to which his abilities and conscientious discharge of his duties entitled him.

V. Srinivasachari

MY MASTERS AT PACHAIYAPPA'S.

When I look back on my under-graduate days at Pachaiyappa's, three figures detach themselves from the back-ground and stand out vividly. Not one of them but had a deeply-rooted individuality extending even to externals; not one of them but was a great teacher, in his way, a source of incalculable influence in shaping the minds and manners of pupils; not one of them is alive today.

The persona lityand teaching of Eric Drew were of a very disturbing order, especially to those fresh from the mofussil, with little or no experience of European teachers. He upset all expectations and, to the end, defied classification. He was alert physically and mentally, with an irrepressible and super-abundant vigour. Taking the College stair-case three steps at a time was as characteristic of him as rushing through fifty pages of Mellone's *Psychology* in an hour. He would come down on the pupil who sat in the class-room with untidy hair, but would remonstrate with infinite gentleness and understanding when another dropped off to sleep in the middle of a lecture. Champion

of middle-class morality that he was, he had yet no sympathy with the view that Desdemona brought her fate on herself by her clandestine marriage. Though his occasional handling of English poetry was indifferent in quality, he could soar to undreamt-of heights in teaching a passage from Browning or Wordsworth. For an Englishman, he was far too excitable; he would gesticulate freely in talking and draw from a rich store of imagination. Once he got warmed to his subject, there was no knowing when he would stop. With all that, he was no vain talker. His analysis was clear and his *critique* profound. His semi-permanent black-board sketches of early modern European philosophers were of inestimable value to his pupils. His diagrams and highly original mnemonic systems simplified the most abstruse problems in psychology and metaphysics. On the casual obliteration of part of the College motto in a photograph, he built up an inspiring lesson on the immanence of mind in the evolutionary process, though its presence is concealed from view and can be discerned only by eyes that can "pierce through solid brick." He loved his pupils and shared their joys and sorrows. He was never tired of repeating two lines of Byron (according to him, the only sense Byron wrote)

" all those who joy would win
Must share it; happiness was born a twin."

Social service was his ideal. He had no tolerance for codes of conduct that appeared to lead to private salvation or individual exaltation; these, he felt, headed straight towards Tragedy, such as that of the soul in *The Palace of Art*.

Though K. B. Ramanathan was with us for quite a while after he left Pachaiyappa's, and achieved notable success at Trivandrum, his days in the old College were of his best. Rarely brilliant, he left a lasting impress on all who came in contact with him. He affected a turban of salmon pink, a corner of which would often be fluttering in the breeze, and wore shoes for the most part without socks. Slow and deliberate of manner, one never knew what he was going to say or how long he would take to say it, but what he did say was mostly worth waiting for.

It was generally thought that he was a dry old stick who passed his days "among the dead," and had few enthusiasms. Those who watched him teaching the mysteries of Umlaut and all about the man who went to Goldburgh to buy a whole goose and a cow cheap, with as much intensity as the jollities of Chaucer's Monk or the peccadilloes of the Wife of Bath might be excused for entertaining this opinion. But those who studied under him to any purpose found that, if for him there was no Chaucer without the finale, Chaucer was no worse than a rose that must have its thorns. His methods were subtle, though, perhaps, not deliberately so. At the end of a year, he would leave the reader completely under the spell of Ruskin, though with little sympathy for his views on War or Government. The criticism would have come in, but not so as to destroy the artistic effect of the original. Without perceptibly modifying his tone or manner, he would read out a passage highly charged with sentiment, such as Thackeray's description of Esmond's visit to his mother's grave, and yet succeed in bringing tears to the eyes of his pupils. Prim and proper as he himself was, he would yet lead the student to sympathize with and appreciate erring Dick Steele far more than the stately and successful Addison. The great teacher, like the Creator, has more sympathy to spare for the weak and the erring; and Ramanathan was of that race of teachers. He could love his pupils; and when he befriended any, his loyalty never wavered or failed.

T. Chelvakesavaroya Mudaliar was the first teacher of Tamil, under whom I came to take an interest in the study of Tamil. The most notable feature of the man was his unruffled serenity. His own desire was to lead his pupils to take a live interest in their study, instead of looking upon it as a task for the examination. He would get up weekly debates in Tamil, as part of the class-work, on topics such as the relative importance of the study of History and Philosophy or the Romanization of the Tamil Alphabet. Translation of Tamil poems into the English language was a frequent exercise. But his best device for keeping the attention of pupils from wandering was his insistence on verses being sung, not merely read out in the class-room. This

gave an opportunity for a few to show off their musical talent, and for some others, to make themselves ridiculous. Either way, interest in the class was sustained. He would temper the conceit of the vain and stimulate the flagging energies of the weak. Deaf to distractions, mentally as well as physically, his was a soul of rare gentleness and amiability fulfilling perfectly the duties of his station, looking for no other praise or reward but the consciousness of duty well done. Truly a noble example for all his pupils.

S. S. Suryanarayana



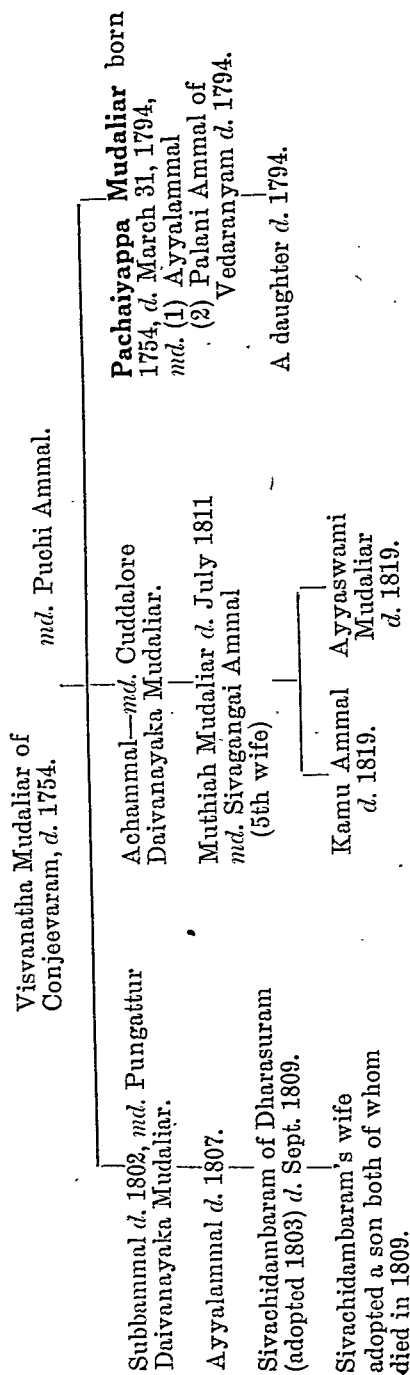
V. TIRUVENKATASWAMI, B.A.,
Principal (1911-19).

PART III

Appendices A to D containing Genealogical Tree of Pachaiyappa's family, speeches delivered on various occasions such as the 25th Anniversary of Pachaiyappa's Institution, the Golden and Diamond Jubilees, the laying of the foundation of the Hostel, the opening of the Residential College; successive lists of Trustees and Principals, and a note on Smith Varada Pillay and Brigadier-General Joseph Smith.

A

Genealogical Tree of Pachaiyappa's Family



B. I

SPEECH OF THE HON'BLE JOHN BRUCE NORTON

at

Pachaiyappa's Anniversary, 1868.

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English must be mastered in the first instance, because it is through English only that the Science and Literature of Western Europe can be imported into India, but it is to the Vernaculars that we must in the end look for that which is our ultimate aim, the imparting of education by the wealthier and leisured classes to the masses of the people. Some admirable remarks on this subject are to be found in the address which my predecessor and namesake, Mr. George Norton, pronounced on the opening of this Hall.

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Mr. Bright was the first to enunciate what seems to me a self evident proposition, that the extension of the suffrage must necessitate a corresponding extension of education. Mr. Lowe seized at once on Mr. Bright's idea, and has since been making it his own, elucidating it with such a force and richness of illustration that his development of the subject came to be that which has been

“ Oft thought before, but never so well expressed ”,

When education shall have become universal and complete, State economy will have become a necessity, and war an impossibility; but not to wander into remote speculations of what never can occur in our own times, but to confine attention to that which is immediately of practical and practicable concern, I hold, as Plato long since held, that with the object of training up good citizens, it is the primary duty of every State to see that every child is educated who is born within the confines of its jurisdiction; for it is by education that crime and vice are most effectually repressed. With this object, it is far better to educate at the

commencement of life than at its close ; to instruct innocent youth than hang the hoary sinner ; the schoolmaster is a far nobler and more useful functionary than Jack Ketch.

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The objects of general education are twofold ; or rather two of its main objects are these ; first, to impart to students the greatest amount of substantive knowledge practicable within the limited time allowed us ; and, secondly, to train up the intellectual faculties ; so to train the judgment, as to make it capable of dealing with everything submitted to it ; whether to crush a giant fallacy, or descend to the minutest discriminations in the elucidation of truth. So have I seen a Nasmyth Hammer on the one hand fashion a pin, on the other shatter into fragments a faulty bar of steel.

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And now, Mr. President and Trustees, it remains for me to thank you for the compliment you have paid me in asking me to sit for my picture, and giving it a domicile in this noble Hall ; as well as for the handsome terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my poor services in the cause of Native education, and of the Natives in general. You have placed me in a very trying position. I hope I am not a vain man ; I am sure that I am not proud ; but you have appealed to my vanity and my pride after a fashion which renders it very difficult not to be overborne by it. The terms you have used are far beyond anything I deserve ; but this I can say, that if the thing were to be done over again, I would do it as I did before, without fear on the one hand, or the hope or desire of reward on the other ; for in all that I have done, I have been actuated by two motives only, charity and justice ; charity, which made me desire that those among whom my lot in life was cast should participate in that education which had bestowed such signal benefits on myself ; justice, because I thought that the Natives of this country had a right to social recognition and elevation, and to an increasing participation in the administration of the affairs of India, in proportion as they proved their fitness for higher and higher positions of responsibility, emolument and honour.

What we have witnessed this day is a practical refutation of those who are pleased to say that the Natives have no feelings of gratitude, and that their vocabulary contains no expression equivalent to our "Thank You". It will always be a satisfaction to me to hope that when we who are assembled here this day shall have passed away from the scene, some scholar of this people who shall then be, in the words of the parchment that lies buried beneath the foundation stone of the Hall, "educated, free, civilized and happy, at peace among themselves, and with all nations," may point to my portrait with the kindly thought in his heart, that this, too, was one of those who, when our forefathers first began to struggle against the darkness of ignorance and the servility of dependence, stood forward to battle for them and by their side.

I cannot pass away from this subject without calling the attention of this assembly to the picture that hangs opposite my own¹. The cause of Native education owes far more to him than to me. It was his prudence, his patience, his wisdom which fought the long hard battle of secular education, and secured its victory. It was he who secured the funds from which this institution sprang; it was he who laid down the fundamental rules to which our school owes much of its prosperity and success. He gathered around him the enlightened Natives of the past generation, men who may well be regarded as the fathers of education, whose portraits are preserved in the same picture; Ragavachari, Veeraswamy Iyer and Srinivasa Pillay whose portrait also adorns the opposite end of the Hall, a man who was so enlightened as to see that the character of the mother lies at the very root and foundation of the social state, and who therefore devoted a portion of his benevolence to the foundation of Female schools².

And now I cannot more appropriately conclude, than by pointing to that other Picture which at present completes the gallery of our Hall; the portrait of Pachaiyappa, our founder,

1. The picture of George Norton in the Old College Hall on the Esplanade.

2. C. Srinivasa Pillai.

from whose benevolence such undreamt-of benefits have proceeded; who is depicted with his hand upon the head of a Hindu youth, happily typical, as it appears to me, of the blessing he has conferred, and will continue to confer upon generation after generation of his fellow countrymen”.

Madras, 24th March, 1868.

B. 2

**THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF PACHAIYAPPA'S
INSTITUTIONS, 1892**

Speech delivered by Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu on behalf of the Trustees:

‘May it please Your Excellency,—It is customary on each returning Anniversary of Pachaiyappa’s Charities to open the proceedings with the reading of the Trustees’ Report for the year; but the present report is necessarily of such a length as to discourage any attempt to read it through before so distinguished an assembly as this. The present annual celebration is for many reasons fraught with peculiar pleasure and gratification. In the first place we, in common with our fellow subjects in this ancient British settlement in the East, gladly avail ourselves of the privilege of offering our respectful congratulations on this happy occasion of your Excellency’s gracious presence here among us, in our National Hall. This is in fact the first opportunity that has ever been afforded us, as the Trustees of this Institution, of welcoming with due respect and loyalty the Viceroy and Representative of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen-Empress. We are assembled here for the purpose of celebrating the Jubilee of an Institution founded upon the benevolence of Pachaiyappa, whose portrait is the most highly prized ornament of this Hall, and of whose name the Hindu population of Madras is justly proud. He died so far back as 1794 after an active life of forty years during

which he amassed a large fortune as a Dubash or Interpreter between the European and the Indian at the time of the Carnatic Wars, and as a revenue farmer, commissariat contractor and confidential agent in semi-political functions, in those days of intricate relations between the East India Company and the Nabobs, Rajahs and chiefs of this country. When Pachaiyappa died without any male relations, and therefore without a family to inherit his property, he was in a position to dedicate his wealth to any purpose of his choice. By his will, therefore, he dedicated all he had to charitable and religious purposes and other objects of general benevolence. But about forty years after his death, some doubts were raised as to the objects of Pachaiyappa's will by the then Advocate-General, Mr. George Norton, who invoked the aid of the Supreme Court and obtained several decrees resulting at last in 1841 in the scheme reported by the Master of the Court. The Supreme Court, in conjunction with the Board of Revenue, then sanctioned the foundation of Pachaiyappa's Educational Charity. The income of a fixed capital of Rs. 3,50,000/- was assigned to religious functions in various Hindu Temples and places of Hindu pilgrimage, while the whole of the remaining income was to be devoted to the furtherance of Education by the agency of a body of Hindu Trustees. The first Board of Trustees appointed by the High Court and those who followed them so managed the trust as to inspire public confidence, and become the recipients of other native benefactions in recent years, each gift deriving importance by its close association with the parent institution founded in Pachaiyappa's name. Though the subsidiary schools which serve as feeders of this College bear the names of individual benefactors, they all form in reality co-ordinate parts of one whole, tending by their combination to advance the progress and enlightenment of the community in all directions, and promising to do much more in the years to come than in the past. The revenue of the trust property, apart from school-fees, Government grants and other sources, now amounts to about seventy thousand Rupees annually. Pachaiyappa's School, whose Fiftieth Anniversary we have met to celebrate, was opened in 1842 for affording Eleemosynary Education to the poorer classes of the Hindu community in the Elementary branches of the English

language and science, coupled with instruction in Tamil and Telugu. This Primary School, started in the day of small things, made steady progress and has now become an Arts College of healthy growth, and never was this Institution in a more flourishing condition than in this year of its Golden Jubilee.

Pachaiyappa's College and Schools are purely Hindu institutions. Though no religious dogma is taught in them, yet due attention has always been paid to the inculcation of moral principles and the cultivation of religious feelings; the teaching has always been of such a nature as to avoid sectarian bias. The Trustees believe that it is this broad basis of liberal culture that has especially commended these institutions to the support of the Hindu public and to the approbation of the local Government. Such is generally the origin and aims of Pachaiyappa's College and Schools in whose Jubilee celebration we, as Trustees, have ventured to solicit the help of Your Excellency. The story of the gradual progress of Pachaiyappa's Elementary School of 1842 to the present position of a first grade College in Southern India is told in the report of the Trustees now in your hands. We may be allowed to submit that during the half-century that these institutions have been at work, the Trustees have endeavoured to discharge faithfully the responsible duties entrusted to their care. They have done all they could to promote the benevolent intentions of the founders. It is a source of great gratification to them that now a few of the *Alumni* of Pachaiyappa's Institutions have distinguished themselves in various walks of life, and are regarded with feelings of pride and esteem by the entire community of Southern India. The Trustees look forward for no greater reward than to have their aims understood and efforts seconded by their fellow countrymen. It is the long cherished desire of the Trustees to organize Pachaiyappa's College into a national seat of culture for the dissemination of what is best and noblest in the Literature, Science and Philosophy of the West, without stifling the growth of a true patriotic feeling or doing violence to the religious convictions and sentiments of the community. With all the economies that they have found it

desirable or possible to carry out, they have been able to go just a small way towards the realization of their ideal. The funds now at the disposal of the Trustees, sufficient as they may be for maintaining the College and Schools bearing the name of Pachaiyappa in their present condition, leave no surplus for enlarging the scope of the work done in the College Department. And no further progress can be made without a substantial increase of income by liberal benefactions. The Trustees have, therefore, taken the opportunity of this Educational Jubilee to appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the wealthy and enlightened leaders of the Hindu community for help and co-operation in the accomplishment of the good and great work they have at heart, so that the honoured name of Pachaiyappa may go down to future ages with even a brighter lustre, if possible, than it has at present. In response to their recent appeal, a few generous friends have offered the endowments, scholarships and gifts mentioned in Appendix F, and the Trustees gladly take this opportunity of recording publicly their grateful appreciation of the value of such thoughtful sympathy and timely help.

It only remains for us to repeat our feeble expression of the deep sense of gratitude we entertain for the part which Your Excellency has condescended to take in this day's proceedings. This will ever be remembered by us and by the vast Hindu population of this City as the brightest day in its educational annals, and we are sure that Your Excellency's presence in the midst of us to-day will be productive of beneficial results to this Institution, and to the cause of Native education and enlightenment. We trust that those results coupled with our extended efforts to advance the interests of learning and culture may enable us to train the rising generation of Hindu youths morally and intellectually, so that they may become intelligent and useful citizens, loyal and devoted subjects. The memory of Pachaiyappa must, as the name imports, be ever green, and we feel confident that those who succeed us in the management of these charities and others who in the days to come give an earnest thought to the training of Hindu youth, will have the exceeding great reward of seeing these educational institutions send forth into the world, in ever increasing numbers,

young men with the promise of a good and happy manhood. With Your Excellency's permission, our Principal, Mr. John Adam, M.A. will now read his report on the position and working of Pachaiyappa's College and High School during the past year.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH, 1892.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You are celebrating to-day the fiftieth anniversary of Pachaiyappa foundation. Your thoughts turn, partly to the great work of education and charity which is now in progress in the institutions connected with his name, and partly to the memory of the man, to whose generous bequest their existence is due. We, in England, make a point of observing such anniversaries as these, and of honouring the names of the benefactors whose liberality provided for the wants of those who were to come after them. I am glad that you follow the same practice here, and, amongst your Hindu worthies, there are probably few who better deserve to be remembered and honoured than the founder of this institution. (Applause).

Of Pachaiyappa himself much has been written, and those whom I have the honour of addressing are probably much more familiar with his history than I am. I gather that he was what we should call “a self-made man,” one, that is, who owed his advancement in life, and the accumulation of his fortune, to his own character and energy, rather than to adventitious aids. It is however, I think, clear that he made his way in the world, not only by his shrewdness and capacity for business, but by the confidence with which he succeeded in inspiring all those with whom he was brought into contact. He appears to have been largely employed as a broker, or agent, by English Merchants, who, being unfamiliar with the language or custom of the country, required the services of a skilled and, above all, a thoroughly trustworthy intermediary. His conduct and character attracted the attention of the East India Company, and secured for him employment as a contractor and agent in large transactions between the Company and the officials of the Nawab of the Carnatic. In those days, as we all know, the line which separated commercial from political

business was not as clearly defined as it is now, and many of the duties which devolved upon Pachaiyappa were probably of a kind which would, at the present time, be entrusted to officials of the State.

It is remarkable that, during his lifetime, and throughout his busy career, Pachaiyappa's Charity was constantly exercised upon the most generous scale. He is described, in an interesting memoir which I have had the pleasure of reading, as having had the reputation of "a simple, kind-hearted, God-fearing man, with wide sympathies and large affections, ever inclined to pity the poor, and to give a portion of his time, money, and influence to works of charity and mercy for their relief and lasting welfare." (Applause.)

It is frequently the case that rich persons are well content that their wealth shall be devoted to charitable purposes after their death, and when they are no longer able to control and enjoy it. The truer charity is that of the rich man, who, during his lifetime, sets apart a portion of his means for the support of those whom providence has blessed less liberally than himself. I am glad to think that there are, in this part of India, many wealthy persons whose charity, like that of Pachaiyappa, is not only of the posthumous kind. (Applause.) You all know the interesting story of his will, of the disputes which arose with regard to it, and of the ultimate restitution of his property to charitable purposes.

I am not surprised that the Hindu community should be proud of him, and should revere his memory. You have, moreover, a right to be grateful to him, not only on account of what he did himself, but because of the fruitful results produced by his example. There are, at this moment, I understand, many schools and useful institutions which are indeed under the management of the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities, but which owe their endowment to other wealthy and charitable persons, who have sought to follow in Pachaiyappa's footsteps. (Applause.) The particular institution whose golden jubilee we have met to celebrate is Pachaiyappa School, which, beginning as a

comparatively insignificant elementary school, has during the past fifty years become an Arts College of assured position, and the foremost Hindu College of the first grade in this Presidency. I will not attempt to travel over the same ground as the President of the Board of Trustees in the interesting statement which he has just read. I will, however, venture to congratulate the Trustees of the Charity upon the position which the School and College have won for themselves. (Applause.) I learn, with particular satisfaction, that, for the second year in succession, a student of the College has stood first in the Presidency at the First Arts Examination. (Applause.) I trust that, for many years to come, the College will continue to do work worthy of its distinguished founder, and that it will, to use the words of the President, not only form a national seat of culture for the dissemination of what is best and noblest in the literature, science and philosophy of the West but a centre of true patriotic feeling—a centre from which, year after year, a number of the most intelligent of our Hindu youths will, I hope, issue forth into the world, not merely crammed with facts and theories, but with heart and head as they should be, fit to take their places, like Pachaiyappa, as self-reliant, simple, honourable, and upright members of society in whatever station their lot may be cast. (Applause.)

PACHAIYAPPA'S JUBILEE REJOICINGS

November 27th 1892

The Birth of the Old Boys' Club

In connection with the Golden Jubilee of Pachaiyappa's College and Schools, celebrated on Saturday the 26th of November 1892, a social gathering of the students of Pachaiyappa's institutions was held in the College premises on the following day. Tickets had been issued to a large number of old students, and the present students also were invited to take part in the Jubilee rejoicings. At 4 P.M. a meeting of all the past students was held, with Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadha Mudaliar in the Chair. A resolution was then formally passed to the effect, "that in the

opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to hold an annual gathering of the old students of Pachaiyappa's institutions for promoting social intercourse and fellow-feeling among them." It was also resolved that the day of such gatherings be called "Pachaiyappa Commemoration Day." A Committee consisting of 61 gentlemen was appointed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose;—and the Committee was styled, "Pachaiyappa Commemoration Standing Committee."

The Speech of Dr. Duncan

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—After what I have listened to yesterday, and what I have listened to since I entered the Hall this evening, I only regret—I assure you it is a real one—that I cannot call myself a Pachaiyappa boy (Loud cheers); for all the honour and glory, it seems to me, for the last few days has been centering round that individual called Pachaiyappa boy. I have to thank the Trustees or the Committee which inaugurated that meeting for having invited me to come here and to say a few words to those assembled in this Hall. No doubt there are personal reasons why I should have been invited to this meeting; and one of these, I think, is the intimate relations that have existed, for at least forty out of fifty years that Pachaiyappa's Institution existed, between Pachaiyappa's School and College and my own well-beloved Presidency College. (Cheers.) I have never been able quite to distinguish between the two institutions during the whole of the twenty-three years that I have been in Madras; and this evening, gentlemen, my ideas on the subject have got themselves more confused than ever. (Cheers.) For what do I find when entering this Hall? I find our esteemed friend and Chairman Mr. Seshiah Sastriar, occupying the chair as a Pachaiyappa boy. Now I have always looked upon him as belonging wholly and entirely to Presidency College. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, his personality is large enough, his sympathies are wide enough, his career in this Presidency has been great enough to permit Presidency College to allow Pachaiyappa's to claim a considerable part of him. Moreover, gentlemen, when

you look through the list of distinguished *alumni* of Pachaiyappa's School and College, and when you look over the list of your Trustees, I think you will find that I was quite right in saying it is very difficult to distinguish between Pachaiyappa's Institution and Presidency College. (Cheers.) Presidency College has given you some of your most gifted and ablest Trustees. It has been for many years the seat where your students received, as we say in England, the finishing touches to their education; and to leave this subject once for all, I may say that from this day, we may continue to look upon Presidency College and Pachaiyappa's College as one institution. From that point of view, I regard Pachaiyappa's Institution, as one, by no means a small one—among the agencies which are regenerating this land. These agencies, we may say, are three in number. There is the Government under which we may include local Boards and Municipalities; there are the Native Colleges and Schools entirely managed by Native organization; and there are Mission agencies. When I mention the Mission agency as one of the great agencies in regard to education in the Presidency, I mention them the last; and I do so, not because I consider them the least; the work they have done in the country, more especially in this Presidency is incalculable; and when the history of education comes to be written many years hence, I am sure an important place will be given to the efforts which they have put forth. We cannot look upon the Missionary agency of educational work, as a real part of the national life of the people. (Cheers.) It is true that they are working for some great end, and they have their way to work out, as you have your way to work out; but at the same time, if India is to have a national system of education, it must be arrived at by the people themselves. (Cheers.)

Government is fully aware of the importance of endowments like this in connection with Pachaiyappa's charities; and the sense of Government is shown by the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy attended the celebration of the Golden Jubilee on Saturday. (Cheers.)

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu, the President of the Board of Trustees, read the report of the Charities for 1901. Lord Amphill, Governor of Madras, presided.

The Trustees had the pleasure to announce in their last annual report that the Educational Institutions associated with the name of the benevolent Pachaiyappa were to complete the sixtieth year of their existence, and that the present year was to witness the celebration of their Diamond Jubilee. On this auspicious event of the present year, the Trustees are glad to be able to congratulate themselves and their fellow citizens. During this period of sixty years, these institutions have steadily grown in importance and influence and contributed in no small degree to the spread of culture and enlightenment in this part of the country. The scheme of national education which they embody, though eminently successful as judged by the results achieved thus far, still needs development and strengthening in more directions than one. The Trustees earnestly hope that the Hindu public, for whose special benefit the College and Schools have been maintained, will show their appreciation of the beneficent work of these institutions in such substantial manner as will enable them to hold their own against the ever-increasing responsibilities entailed upon them in these progressive times, of which the proposed scheme of University reform may be pointed to as an index. The Trustees contemplate the establishment of another chair in the College, and they hopefully appeal to Hindu gentlemen of wealth and enlightenment to signalize this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Pachaiyappa's institutions by befitting endowments and benefactions.

THE SPEECH OF LORD AMPTHILL

Governor of Madras, 1902.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

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This is the 60th anniversary of your Founder's Day and sixty years probably seems to many of you a ripe old age for a scholastic institution. Pachaiyappa's College and High School are certainly among the most senior of the Educational establishments of Southern India, but I beg you to bear in mind that 60 years is as nothing in the normal life of an Institution which is founded on the solid basis and the sound principles on which Pachaiyappa's Institutions so fortunately rest. (Cheers.)

The solid basis consists not only of the endowment which was due to the munificence of your pious Founder but also of the good traditions which you have been steadily building up and those traditions will form a rock which can never be shaken if only those who are responsible for the administration of the Trust continue to act upon the sound principles which guided their predecessors.

You should therefore regard Pachaiyappa's College as in its infancy and destined to celebrate in course of time, as I sincerely hope it will, a series of centenary festivities. (Cheers.)

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Pachaiyappa's College and Schools are no ordinary educational institutions of ordinary origin and ordinary growth. They have several unusual and highly important characteristics. In the first place they owe their existence to the munificent endowment made by a single private individual; in the second place they are purely Hindu institutions, managed by Hindus for Hindus with the smallest possible assistance and interference on the part of Government. And in the third place they lay claim in a very special manner to aims and objects of the highest importance. The often declared object of the Trustees is to provide a national education, to make the College a national seat of

culture. At the celebration of your golden Jubilee ten years ago your respected President described those objects in noble and eloquent words of which I venture to quote a few. He said that "the long cherished desire of the Trustees was to disseminate what is best and noblest in the Literature, Science and Philosophy of the West without stifling the growth of a true patriotic feeling or doing violence to the religious convictions and sentiments of the community; to train the rising generation of Hindu youths morally and intellectually so that they may become intelligent and useful citizens, loyal and devoted subjects." I am sure that you will agree with me that there could be no higher or nobler aspirations than these and none of truer importance to India at large. When therefore the Trustees of these Institutions have declared their mission to be one of such high purpose and such far-reaching aims, I do not think that I can be far wrong in asking you to consider the sixty years of Pachaiyappa's College as but the infancy of its existence. I am naturally drawn to compare this College with similar Institutions in England which celebrate annually the memory of some pious Founder of three or four centuries ago. Some of them started in precisely the same way as Pachaiyappa's Institutions with an endowment for purposes partly religious, partly charitable and partly scholastic, and from small beginnings which consisted perhaps of a chapel, an alms-house and a few poor scholars developed into the great Schools and Colleges which have played so important a part in forming the character and moulding the intellect of the British Race. But the progress in England has been very gradual, full of difficulties and of painful vicissitudes. It was only after an existence of four centuries that the great College of Eton became capable of turning out a large proportion of the leading men of our country and among them, I may perhaps add by the way, half of the Viceroys of India. (Cheers.)

You can look to faster progress than ours but you must also be prepared for long patience and long endurance. Your beginnings have been far more rapid than those of any similar institution in England as you have the advantage of all our accumulated experience, but you have difficulties of your

own to contend with, which are of a totally different nature to those which existed in England. You have to blend the knowledge and ideas of the West with those of the East and to combine into a harmonious and rational whole the conflicting doctrines of European science and Indian religion.

This is the great endeavour which is going on all round you and in which you are determined to play a leading part. But just as all the wonderful processes of Nature are slow, silent and almost imperceptible, so all the great evolutions of human society have been gradual and almost unnoticed by the generations in which they came to pass.

You must therefore persist steadily and patiently in the course which you have set yourselves and not feel disheartened if you do not immediately see great results.

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I congratulate you all, President, Trustees, Teachers and Students, on your past progress and I sincerely hope that you will prosper in an ever-increasing degree until these annual celebrations of Founder's Day are punctuated by Centenaries instead of Jubilees. (Cheers.)

B. 4

H. E. LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH

at the Laying of the Foundation of the Hostel, 1914

Ladies and Gentlemen,

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The occasion is notable not only for the reason we have heard stated—that it is the first trial of the plan of removing a College hostel away from the unsuitable surroundings which would attend its location in the town,—but because it marks an important step in a scheme which from the beginning has been the work entirely, I think, of Indian lovers of education giving their labour and energies for the sake of the education of Indian youths.

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Perhaps, there is an atmosphere natural to Pachaiyappa's, which calls forth in special degree the qualities of sacrifice and strong endeavour in those connected with it, for its growth in scarcely 50 years from an elementary school to a first grade College could not have been achieved without sustained and combined effort and devotion on the part of all who had a share in its management, while to-day we see the same spirit not less evident, prompting munificent gifts of money and of personal service from busy professional men and men of affairs, to whom the growth and prosperity of the College is an object dear to their hearts.

The hostel of which the foundation-stone has been laid to-day will not be the first hostel connected with Pachaiyappa. In 1899 Mr. Lepper, the Principal of the College, instituted a small hostel for Brahmins which at present accommodates some 25 students of that caste.

I may say at once—and I am sure, speaking for my colleagues who are present here, members of Government as well as myself—that the scheme has our full sympathy. (Cheers). I do not think that any better way of developing Pachaiyappa's could be devised than by adding to the hostel which is to be built here lecture rooms, laboratories &c., and so forming a Residential College complete and compact in its own ground, and I may add that this would incidentally set free the present buildings in Madras for the purposes of the school—a very desirable incidental result.

And now gentlemen let me again express my warm thanks for the honour you have done me to perform the inaugural ceremony. I have performed it in the firm hope that the hostel of which we have laid the foundation-stone this evening, may and will form the beginning of a College to rise hereafter on the ground where we now stand which will carry to future ages the same tradition of success and the same spirit of devotion and sacrifice which actuate Pachaiyappa's College to-day. (Cheers.)

**Formal Opening of the Residential College Buildings by
His Excellency the Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOPE, G.C.I.E, M.C.,**

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS,

on 12th August 1940.

Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR'S ADDRESS.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities, it is my privilege to extend to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome and to convey to you our sentiments of gratitude for the honour you have done us in accepting our invitation in spite of the many calls on your precious time. It is indeed most appropriate, and we deem it a sign of happy augury, that Your Excellency's first appearance in this city at a ceremonial public function should be in connexion with the opening of a great educational institution and we rejoice that it should have been given to us of Pachaiyappa's to welcome Your Excellency and to invite you on behalf of the Trustees, the staff and the students of this College to declare these buildings open.

The rise and growth of Pachaiyappa's College in Southern India is practically synchronous with the founding of great educational institutions in this Presidency and with the growth and rapid progress of higher education in this part of the sub-continent; and during very nearly a century of its existence, this College has contributed not a little towards that progress, and what is much more significant, has by its example given a stimulus to the development of a number of educational institutions, Schools and Colleges, through private and indigenous agencies.

Your Excellency, it was on January 1, 1842, that this institution was started as an Elementary School and later developed into a High School. In 1880, it was raised to the status of a Second Grade College affiliated to the University of Madras and

nine years later, in 1889, became a First Grade College, gradually expanding its activities by fresh affiliation in the humanities and sciences. In 1924, it was affiliated to the Honours courses in Philosophy, History and Economics.

The school itself was first located in rented buildings and was shifted to its present premises in 1850 when that magnificent Hall, Pachaiyappa's Hall built on the model of the Temple of Theseus was opened by Mr. George Norton, one of the patrons of the foundation, to whom the educational institutions in general and Pachaiyappa's College and the Board of Trustees in particular, owe not a little for that far-sighted and enlightened policy that he helped to lay down in the educational sphere. The College progressed from these small beginnings and although at that distant time it was situated in ideal surroundings commanding a panoramic view of the Fort, Government House and other important buildings, the growth of the city led to problems which increased in gravity and which made it obvious that the site was no longer suited to the growing needs of a College such as Pachaiyappa's. Thus we find that as early as 1889, the then Principal, Mr. J. C. Adam, adversely commenting on this aspect of the problem and later successive Principals have not infrequently dwelt on the uncongenial surroundings, the dust and noise and the noxious perfumery which made it not a little unpleasant to carry on the daily task.

It was under such circumstances that the Board of Trustees conceived the idea of building a Residential College in 1913 and as a first step in this direction a hostel to accommodate over 200 students was built in the spacious grounds acquired in Chetput. The foundation-stone of this hostel was laid by Lord Pentland on April 1, 1914, and the building was partially completed in 1918, but the Great War and other circumstances beyond the control of the Board of Trustees prevented further progress in this direction. In 1928, the Quinquennial Commission of the University of Madras had necessarily to make adverse remarks on the congestion inside and outside the College and to restrict the number of students who could be admitted into the College, thus bringing ahead once more the problem of a Residential College.

In 1935 the Board of Trustees once more seriously took up the question and after several interviews, deputations and memoranda, submitted detailed proposals to the Government for their approval and for a grant of at least one half of the net cost of the buildings. Our thanks are specially due to the then Presidents of the Board of Trustees, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu and Mr. T. S. Nataraja Pillai and to Mr. P. N. Srinivasachari, the then Principal, whose untiring efforts were in no small measure responsible for the favourable atmosphere created, and the support extended to the scheme by the Director of Public Instruction and the Finance Department. The Board of Trustees was indeed fortunate that at this stage one of their colleagues, Kumararajah Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, was a member of the Ministry and thanks to his powerful advocacy with his colleagues on the Government and the great personal interest he took in the several stages of the scheme, the administrative approval of the Government was finally obtained. We deeply appreciate the invaluable services rendered by the Kumararajah then and since and thank him sincerely for all that he has done in this direction.

Before, however, the sanction of the Legislature could be obtained, the Government had changed and the Board of Trustees had once more to seek the support and approval of the newly constituted Government and Legislature. A deputation of the Board waited on the then Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, in July 1937, who, after subjecting the deputationists to a searching examination, promised to consider the whole question further. In the meantime, marked changes had been introduced which led to such financial stringency in the departments of Government that the Board of Trustees was greatly perturbed at the possibility of the scheme being deferred which meant, in view of the imminent possibilities of a European conflagration, the postponement *sine die* of their cherished project. Under such depressing conditions, it was with no small pleasure and relief that the Board of Trustees received the news that the Government had passed orders on May 10, 1938, sanctioning a grant of one half of the actual cost or Rs. 3.47 lakhs, whichever was less, towards the construction of the Residential College.

Your Excellency, now that the scheme has been completed and the buildings have taken shape, we wish once more to express our grateful thanks to the then Premier and to the Education Minister for the timely sanction of the scheme and for the great help rendered by them.

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It is a matter for sincere gratification that the promise held out at the laying of the foundation that the College would be shifted to its present site at the beginning of this academic year has been fulfilled and that the classes, library, laboratories and playgrounds have all been fully equipped and in good working order, such that the work of the College has been progressing smoothly.

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We are deeply grateful to the Syndicate of the University of Madras for permission to shift the College to its present premises and for the granting of affiliation in the several new branches of study. After a thorough inspection and exhaustive enquiry, the Syndicate have kindly allowed us to open these classes, under strict conditions of affiliation. But realizing, as the Board of Trustees did, that the main object of these conditions was to ensure efficiency and orderly progress of the College under the care of the University, they have cheerfully accepted all these conditions and have carried them out in letter and spirit.

The new courses which were the dream of our predecessors include the provision of Natural Science in the Intermediate, the opening of B. Sc. classes in Physics and Chemistry, an Honours class in Mathematics and the opening of an Oriental Section with B. O. L. Degree and Vidwan classes. We are gratified that it has been possible for us to open these several branches of study at this juncture and in particular that we have been privileged to be the first among the constituent or affiliated Colleges in the Madras Presidency to open the Vidwan and B. O. L. classes. Ere long, it is the hope of the Trustees with the kind co-operation of the

public to enlarge the Oriental Section and open classes in other languages, Telugu and Sanskrit, so that one of the main aims of the Founder may be furthered.

For the first time in the history of this College, Women Students have been admitted from the beginning of this academic year, separate provision having been made for their accommodation and personal needs. The Board of Trustees are anxious to throw open the portals of this institution to all as early as possible, and it is my hope that from the beginning of the next academic year, we shall welcome all into this ancient shrine of learning.

Your Excellency, great as are our feelings of gratitude and profound thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the function that has been rendered possible to-day, we cannot but think of the striking contrast between this scene with the happy faces of the students around us and another, not so far off after all, where with a relentless barbarity the forces of might are trying to overawe all that stands for righteousness, justice, humanity, harmony and peace. The future, not of one nation but of the whole world and of such educational institutions and the ideals for which they stand, is at stake and a sincere prayer goes forth from all of us for the complete success of the Allies and the enthronement of those high ideals for which this War is being waged.

Your Excellency, the opening of these magnificent buildings has far from relieving the Board of Trustees of their responsibilities, increased them manifold and while they hope to discharge those responsibilities to the best of their capacity and with the same earnestness and zeal their predecessors have shown for nearly 100 years, they trust they will not appeal in vain to the generous hearted public to help to maintain this ancient institution as a model of indigenous enterprise. To the donations that were announced at the Foundation laying ceremony, it is now my privilege to state that we have received a sum of Rs. 2,000/- from Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad and a donation of Rs. 20,000/- from Mr. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Engineer, one half of which is to be utilized towards the award of scholarships. This generous contribution together with the munificent donation

of Rs. 20,000/- from our esteemed colleague, Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengadathan Chetty Garu, which was announced already, has helped us materially in the furtherance of our endeavour. But the scheme cannot be said to have reached its final stage of conclusion till we have built quarters for the majority of the members of the teaching staff and thus enable us to realize our vision of a truly Residential College in its fullest sense, and I trust that our appeal to the public for further contributions towards the attainment of this ideal will provoke a generous response now that they have seen so much of the work already completed.

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Your Excellency, on behalf of the Members of the Board of Trustees and of the staff and students of Pachaiyappa's College, I once more request you to be graciously pleased to declare these buildings open.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency, addressing the gathering, said :—

“I am, indeed, grateful to you for the kindness and cordiality of your welcome to me this afternoon and I assure you that I am glad to have been able to be present on such a distinguished occasion. I should like to thank you, the Trustees, the staff and students of the College, for your invitation to me, which has given me the opportunity to share in what may be called a very happy and auspicious ceremony for all of you. In less than two years, you will be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the institution and I hope that you will ask me to assist in that ceremony. It must be pleasant for you all to look forward to it now that you have achieved one of your highest ambitions—the completion of these splendid buildings in vastly improved surroundings.

“It is very fitting”, His Excellency continued, “that you should have referred to Mr. George Norton, the Advocate-General of Madras at the time of Lord Elphinstone, and the foresight and enlightened policy on his part to which education in Madras owes

so much to-day. It was the same distinguished administrator, who, at about the same period, was responsible for the beginning of what is now the Madras Presidency College. I understand that your Trustees at first wished to devote some of the funds at their own disposal to the maintenance of scholars in the then High School of the Madras University, as the institution which developed into Presidency College was then called. Although this arrangement ceased later, as Pachaiyappa's began to stand on its own legs, I think these historical facts, the association of the two sister institutions with one distinguished ancestor and the mutual assistance at the start, are interesting and important. They are typical of the cordial relations and co-operation between educational institutions in this Presidency and between public and private managements, which must have contributed in no small degree to the rapid progress of higher education during the past century.

“ Your foundations were firmly laid and progress was not forced. Content for forty-two years to be a school, Pachaiyappa's then rose to the status of a College and since 1880 its development has been rapid. In nine years this became a First Grade College and now enjoys the status of an Honours College. You had outgrown your accommodation and these new buildings which I open to-day are the symbol of your present status and a monument to your hard and unceasing labours during the last ninety-eight years. Your Trustees first conceived the plan of converting your institution into a Residential College in 1913 and the foundation-stone of your first hall of residence was laid by Lord Pentland. There are few Colleges in this Presidency which do not owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Lord Pentland, whose knowledge and experience in educational matters were unsurpassed. The Government Colleges for Women and all the newer Government Colleges over the Presidency owe their foundation to him and he was the founder of the University Students' Club. I can well understand his pride when in 1914 he initiated your new scheme for a Residential College and he would indeed, have been proud to see its fruition to-day. Although the progress of the scheme to its conclusion cannot exactly be said

to have been rapid, still it must be all the more welcome now that its realization is an accomplished fact.

“You have rightly also expressed your appreciation of and gratitude to the Governments later than Lord Pentland’s, who always have been alive to your needs and, in particular, for what has been done to you in recent times by the Government of the day to help to bring your scheme to fruition. In addition to having converted yourself into a Residential College, you have taken advantage of the extended facilities which your move to Chetput has given you by opening new courses of instruction in the Faculties of Science and Oriental Learning and in the Honours Courses. The University and the public will no doubt closely watch your work in the new ventures and your efforts, I trust, will enhance the reputation and dignity of the College and equip highly trained men and women for the many professions for which they are needed.

“I would like to associate myself with your well-deserved acknowledgment of your debt of gratitude to all those, whether official or non-official, who have, in one way or another, either by contributions or by kind and enthusiastic co-operation, assisted towards the results that we see here to-day. I am sure their efforts will not be forgotten.

“In laying the foundation-stone here some eighteen months ago, my predecessor Lord Erskine referred to the real benefit to the College that a move to Chetput entailed in the way of greater quietness and seclusion. At that time the present war was only a threatening cloud. Now it has become an overwhelming deluge. We should think ourselves fortunate here in Madras that so far it is only the echoes of that war which disturb us. We should, however, remember, and we should always spare a moment’s thought for the young men and women in the countries of Europe whose studies have been disturbed and upset either by the irruption of the invader or, as in England, by the need for evacuation to safer areas and the demands of national service. Here in Madras it is possible at present for you to continue your work and carry on the academic tradition in uninterrupted tranquillity. Remember always that this is possible only on

account of the sacrifices which others are making for you in facing the aggressor.

"I do not propose, ladies and gentlemen, to detain you longer. But I ask you to let these words I have spoken sink into your minds and to remember that your education and your safety are dependent on people here and overseas at the present moment. I would not say any more this afternoon. I have the very greatest pleasure in being here and meeting you all. I hope it will be the first of many meetings. Let me now proceed to the pleasant task I have this afternoon of declaring this Residential College open."

His Excellency amidst cheers then declared the new buildings open.

Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, said that the ceremony marked the successful completion of a scheme of great value in the sphere of higher education in the Province. Architects and engineers no doubt played a great part in the erection of the buildings; but members of the Board of Trustees could not forget nor be too grateful for the work of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, whose labours in the last two years were mainly responsible for the coming into being of the buildings. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was greatly interested in university education and this, his latest work, would always be remembered with gratitude by all connected with the institution. They all confidently hoped that the high traditions associated with the College would be maintained and that the institution would not lose sight of the noble ideals of its great and illustrious founder, Pachaiyappa whose name was a household word in South India. They were all extremely thankful to His Excellency for lending lustre to the gathering with his presence amidst his multifarious activities and the visit of His Excellency would be cherished by them all as an evidence of His Excellency's deep interest in the progress of the institution. They would "wait at His Excellency's house to invite him to the place again when two years hence the College would celebrate its centenary."

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C. 1

PACHAIYAPPA'S TRUST BOARD

(Founded in 1841)

Successive list of Trustees

1.	M.R.Ry. V. Ragavah Charryar Avl.	1842
2.	„ C. Sreenivasa Pillay Avl.	„
3.	„ Armoogum Moodelly Avl.	„
4.	„ Yagambaram Moodelly Avl.	„
5.	„ Chocapah Chetty Avl.	„
6.	„ Vencataswamy Naidoo Garu.	„
7.	„ C. Teroocawmy Naidoo Garu.	„
8.	„ Vencataragavah Charryar Avl.	„
9.	„ L. Vencataputty Naidoo Garu.	„
10.	„ A. Venkatachala Chettiar Avl.	1846
11.	„ M. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avl.	„
12.	„ C. Arunagiri Mudaliyar Avl.	„
13.	„ D. S. Ramanjulu Nayudu Garu.	„
14.	„ T. Veeraswami Pillai Avl.	„
15.	„ P. Rajarathnam Mudaliyar Avl.	„
16.	„ C. Ramanjooloo Naidu Garu.	1849
17.	„ P. Subbaroyalu Naidu Garu.	„
18.	„ C. Pardusarathy Naidoo Garu.	1861
19.	„ S. Jayaram Chettiar Avl.	„
20.	„ C. Poorooshathama Mudaliyar Avl.	„
21.	„ A. Alwar Chettiar Avl.	1863
22.	„ G. Narasimhaloo Chettiar Avl.	1868
23.	„ P. Somasundaram Chettiar Avl.	1860—1885
24.	„ T. Veeraperumal Pillai Avl.	1882
25.	„ S. Vijayaraghavalu Chettiar Avl.	1875
26.	„ M. S. Sadagopa Mudaliar Avl.	1874
27.	„ C. V. Iyaswami Mudaliar Avl.	1878
28.	„ M. Venkataswamy Nayudu Garu.	1876
29.	„ Hon'ble V. Rama Iyengar Avl., C.S.I.	1871—1883
30.	„ P. Vasudeva Mudaliar Avl.	1871—1880
31.	„ D. Teagiah Sastrulu Garu.	1875—1876
32.	„ C. Kandaswami Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1876—1878
33.	„ W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu Garu.	1876—1909
34.	„ S. Appaswami Chettiar Avl.	1876—1909
35.	„ P. Ranganadha Mudaliar Avl.	1879—1892

36.	M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamachariar Avl.	1879—1907
37.	„ P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar Avl., M.A.	1882—1893
38.	„ Y. Venkataramiah Garu.	1883—1885
39.	„ C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avl.	1883—1888
40.	The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rangiah Nayudu Garu.	1883—1902
41.	Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu, B.A.	1887—1924
42.	M.R.Ry. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliar Avl.	1889—1895
43.	„ Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1889—1890
44.	„ Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar Avl.	1893—1919
45.	Rajah Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliar Kt., C.I.E.	1895—1906
46.	M.R.Ry. P. V. Krishnaswami Chetty Garu, B.A., B.L.	1895
47.	„ B. R. Basuva Pillai Avl.	1902—1904
48.	„ Diwan Bahadur C. Jambulinga Mudaliar Avl., B.A., M.L., C.I.E.	1902—1906
49.	„ Diwan Bahadur V. Tirumalai Pillai Avl.	1904—1928
50.	Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri Avl., B.A., B.L.	1906—1907
51.	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Ratnasabapathi Pillai Avl., B.A., B.C.E.	1906—1910
52.	„ Rao Sahib V. A. Parthasarathi Mudaliar Avl.	1906—1913
53.	„ Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar Avl., M.A.	1908—1912
54.	„ Rai Bahadur M. Adinarayaniah Garu.	1908—1914
55.	„ P. R. Sundara Aiyer Avl., B.A., B.L.	1909—1911
56.	Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, K.C.I.E.	1909—1918
57.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Masilamani Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L.	1910—1918
58.	„ Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyer Avl., B.A., B.L.	1911—1918
59.	„ B. Hanumantha Rao Garu, B.A., I.S.O.	1912—1919
60.	„ P. V. Duraiswami Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1913—1920
61.	„ Rao Sahib Calavala Cannan Chetty Garu.	1914—1918
62.	„ Diwan Bahadur P. M. Sivagnana Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1918—1928
63.	„ T. Ethiraja Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1918—1923
64.	„ K. C. Desikachariar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1918—1925
65.	Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettiar, Kt.	1919—1929
66.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Calavala Ramanujam Chetty Garu.	1919—1919
67.	„ Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu, C.I.E.	1919—1934
68.	„ Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1920—1929
69.	„ A. Rangaswami Iyengar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1920—1928

70.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. T. Kumaraswamy Chetty	Gar., B.A.	1924—1939
71.	„ P. V. Nataraja Mudaliar Avl., B.A., B.L.		1923—1935
72.	„ V. Venkateswara Sastrulu Garu.		1925—1940
73.	Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad,	Kt., B.A., M.L.A.	1928—
74.	M.R.Ry. Sami Venkatachellam Chetty Garu.		1928—1933
75.	„ T. S. Nataraja Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L.		1928—
76.	Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Kt., B.A., B.L.		1929—1934
77.	M.R.Ry. K. Venkataswami Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L.		1929—
78.	„ Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	Avl., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G., V.H.A.S., F.A.C.S.	1933—
79.	„ Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengadathan Chetty	Garu.	1934—1941
80.	„ G. Janakiram Chetty Garu.		1934—
81.	„ Rao Bahadur A. Duraiswami Mudaliar Avl.,	B.A.	1936—
82.	„ K. Sreeramulu Nayudu Garu.		1939—1941
83.	„ W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L.		1940—
84.	„ Sami Venkatachellam Chetty Garu.		1942—
85.	„ M. Rathakrishna Pillay Avl., B.A., B.L.		1942—

C. 2

PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE

(Founded January 1842).

Successive List of Principals

1.	B. Lavery, Esq.		1842—1877
2.	C. C. Flanagan, Esq., M.A.		1878—1878
3.	D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A.		1878—1884
4.	John Adam, Esq., M.A. (Cantab)		1884—1894
5.	M. T. Quinn, Esq., M.A.		1894—1895
6.	A. J. Cooper-Oakley, Esq., M.A.		1895—1896
7.	R. S. Lepper, Esq., M.A., LL.B.		1896—1901
8.	J. A. Yates, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.)		1901—1906
9.	Eric Drew, Esq., M.A.		1906—1912
10.	J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A.		1912—1918
11.	J. Andrew Smith, Esq., M.A.		1918—1920
12.	C. L. Wrenn, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.)		1920—1921
13.	M. Ruthnaswamy Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)		1921—1927
14.	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Chinnatambi Pillai Avl.,	B.A., L.T.	1927—1935
15.	„ P. N. Srinivasachariar Avl., M.A.		1935—1938
16.	„ Rao Bahadur D. S. Sarma Garu, M.A., L.T.		1938—1941
17.	„ V. Tiruvenkataswami, M.A.		1941—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH

Smith joined the Company's military service in 1749, being the son of Gunner and Engineer Joseph Smith (who died during the bombardment of Madras by La Bourdonnais in September 1746).

General Smith took part in the operations against Hyder Ali in 1767, in the First Mysore War and won the famous victory of Tiruvannamalai. The historian, Robert Orme, had received a report of Smith that a man of a better heart was not known and he possessed a great deal of good sense. He was subsequently employed in the expeditions against Tanjore, which were instigated by Nawab Walajah and also in the operations in the Maravar country (Ramnad and Sivaganga) in 1771 and succeeding years. He lived in a large garden-house in Egmore. He was a member of the Governor's Council during the momentous years 1773 to 1776, when the fate of Tanjore hung in the balance and probably supported the pretensions of Amir Ul Umara, the second and favourite son of Nawab Walajah, to the possession of Tanjore (1775), superseding the Maratha dynasty. He enjoyed some *srotriem* lands at Vandalur and received a regular pension even after his return to England from the Nawab. 'Asiaticus', an anonymous writer, thus writes of him in 1776, from Chidambaram, (Letter XVIII, February:— "The memory of General Smith will ever be revered in India, while either heroic bravery in the field or the most unbounded generosity in private life shall be deemed a virtue."

*Varada Pillai was dubash to General Smith and received numerous favours from him, including an *inam* village in Tanjore, when he was in command of the expedition and forces (1773-75). He occupied a position among the Indian population, similar to that enjoyed by Viraperumal Pillai, Powney Narayana Pillai and Pachaiyappa Mudaliar—all of whom displayed an innate love of charity and philanthropy rare among Indians of those days.

* Mr. V. Tiruvenkataswami, the present Principal, is one of the members of the family of Smith Varada Pillai.

CORRECTIONS.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
15	31	Commission agent	Commission agents
18	8	as the Presidency College	as Presidency College
30	5	into the Presidency College	into Presidency College
36	6	Viscount Harding	Viscount Hardinge
39	17	conversations	conversazione
47	18	presided by	presided over by
62	22	the Presidency College	Presidency College
72	35	In 1867	In 1877
93	2	cost of Rs. 3·47 lakhs	cost or Rs. 3·47 lakhs
93	10	the Pachaiyappa's then rose	Pachaiyappa's then rose
94	24	was made Assistant Professor of English in 1935	was made Professor of English and Vice- Principal in 1935
137	7	at the Pachaiyappa's College	at Pachaiyappa's College
157	28	not on completion	not on compulsion
161	36	tried to practice	tried to practise
165	20	the persona lityand	the personality and
183	1	B 4	B 3